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Tower Views

by Clearway

Scout Ideals Help Adults

The Strike Crucible Boils

Bayonets at Manchoukuo

¶ **Scouts by the Thousands.** President Roosevelt hails his fellow Boy Scouts as they gather round their opening camp fire at the National Scout Jamboree in Washington, some 25,000 strong. Their camp pitched within sight of the White House and the Capitol and not far from the shadows of Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial, the Scouts are physically as well as sentimentally near to the heart of the nation as, with sparks struck from flint and steel, they light their giant "fellowship fire" and in its glow hear the President of their country, through the mouth of Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, call them to a self-reliant place in the nation. "Honor, honesty, straightforward dealing, and a spirit of helpfulness toward others," says the President's message, "are ideals for men, and there is a better prospect that we shall find these characteristics in men of the future if they are inculcated in boyhood through membership in the Boy Scouts." They might also be inculcated in manhood to the great advantage of the nation—and the men.

¶ **Steel Strike Teeters.** Into the crucible of the steel industry's labor problem are tossed a variety of ideas. Conciliation, compromise, tolerance, bobs about along with elements of fear, distrust, stubbornness. In the long run, America may be sure that it will very likely repeat Great Britain's experience with labor unions, and draw from the crucible a workable alloy which will protect the public and fair management while securing for the worker the right to protect his own group interests through reasonable means. Today's situation, however, shows little beyond the need for such adjustments. While picket lines evaporate at East Chicago, Ind., and the Inland Steel strike ends, the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company holds out against strikers at Indiana Harbor, Ind., but abandon plans to reopen their plants since the Governor refuses military protection. At Johnstown, Penna., fear walks the streets as C. I. O. leaders, refusing to leave town, plan a Fourth of July mass meeting, which law-abiding citizens contemplate with dread, although, the sheriff does not believe martial law is called for. At Canton, Ohio, the steel companies contend they have broken the strike, having virtually restored normal pre-strike production conditions. But losses or gains on either side mean little until law and order and just regulation take charge where heretofore aggression and resistance have battled.

¶ **Guns Along the Amur.** Echoing from the northeastern boundary between Soviet Siberia and the Japanese-inspired state of Manchoukuo, where a Soviet gunboat sinks under fire from Japanese-Manchoukuo forces, the channels of diplomacy reverberate with international questions. Emperor Hirohito calls his chiefs, demanding facts. The Japanese cabinet declares that only an immediate withdrawal of Soviet fighters from the disputed border lands can avert a clash. Along this border armies of Japan and its puppet state face forces under the Soviet banner. The Japanese Ambassador at Moscow warns the Soviet Government to withdraw its armed forces. In Moscow, the official attitude is conciliatory. The incident is described in the press without comment, although the Soviets say that hostilities started when a Manchoukuo gunboat fired on a Soviet border post. The general situation, indeed, has more to do with bullets than with borders, since the disputed border lands are really low-lying sandy islands covered with water at high tide. The situation at present is not essentially more serious than numerous other occurrences along the border in recent years.

¶ **Mussolini's Chip Again.** Losing no opportunity to "smear Britain," as a part of his well-understood campaign to Romanize the Mediterranean and Red Sea area, Premier Mussolini—or at least the newspaper generally understood to be his mouthpiece—accuses Great Britain and France of violation of the Spanish non-intervention agreement, obviously to justify Italy's disregard of the international moral code in sending "unofficial" armies to the aid of Franco. The Duce-inspired paper declares that Britain has supplied the Spanish Valencia Government with arms and men and that recruiting stations for war volunteers were operated in France. Britain continues to take it coolly, continues to work toward the isolation of the Spanish powder keg. There'll be no White Books necessary when the Spanish conflict ends; the moves on the checker board have been notable for their obviousness.

¶ **France's Floating Cash.** Appearing on the French market today comes the first of the Chautemps government's new floating franc. At the close of the day's open market trading it was quoted at 26.06 to the dollar and 128.93 to the pound, but its fluctuations are likely to settle it on the level of the old Poincare franc, at 124.21. However dictatorial powers can not always dictate to inflated money, for inflation feeds on itself. Money is like human egotism in this respect.

The Boston Section:

Driscoll and Flanagan appeal fails. Both go to jail.

Governor Hurley seeks to end wool handlers' strike.

Cohen testifies at Commonwealth Mutual hearing.

Labor's place in world weighed at Wellesley.

and News from All New England

In the Second Section Beginning on Page 9.

States Waken to New Trend Toward Social Legislation; Heads List in Most of Them

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 1—The growing interest of the United States in social welfare is reflected in the fact that this subject tops the list of those translated into laws by most of the 43 state legislatures during the 1936-37 regular sessions.

Scanning the 10,000 or so bills which went through the hoppers in the 43 states whose legislators met, governmental experts find this well-defined trend toward laws designed to aid the less privileged.

Thus, while to local observers their state lawmakers may have seemed inefficient and tangled by political feuds, to the watcher with a broad prospective the total of accomplishments seems considerable. The Council of State Governments here, which has undertaken to summarize the work, lists many concrete accomplishments, and a review made especially in the mid-west states by the Monitor sustains the council's conclusions.

Naturally, social security legislation, designed to make the states eligible for federal grants-in-aid, ranked first in the list of laws passed for social welfare. The nearly 7000 state senators and representatives who acted for their constituents in the various statehouses gave much effort to establishing or putting in better order state systems for aid to the unemployed, to the aged, to dependent children, and to the blind.

Other social subjects which they acted upon included low-cost housing, safety, flood and erosion control, labor relations, crime prevention, and civil service. Moreover, they loosened the purse strings of state treasuries for the benefit of schools and highway patrols in a number of states.

Old Age Gains Attention

Closing of the sessions finds not only general provision for state participation in work insurance plans, but old age assistance laws effective in 47 states. Twenty-two states voted this year to aid dependent children, 19 to give financial assistance to the blind in co-operation with the Federal Government. Moreover, 18 states tackled the job of reorganizing their state welfare departments to provide the necessary machinery for carrying out the federal law. The American Public Welfare Association regards the state accomplishments in this field as quite satisfactory on the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Soviet Moves To End Rift With Japan

Moscow Officials Avoid Sensational Angle in Amur River Issue

Floats New Loan

While in Moscow every effort is being made to calm fears of an outbreak of hostilities between the Soviets and Japan, in Tokyo the press seems to be magnifying the situation and to be stressing its provocative qualities.

Actually, the Governments of Japan and the U. S. S. R. seem to be working at top speed to calm the troubled waters and to end the incident that is so full of potential trouble for them, as well as for Manchoukuo.

It appears that just when Russia was ready to withdraw its patrols from the Amur river islands, on Japan-Manchoukuo protest, there was a naval engagement and a Soviet gunboat is reported sunk.

The Kremlin is using the newest incident to float a defense loan of $800,000,000, which is predicted will be over-subscribed at once.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, July 1—The Soviet Government is avoiding all sensationalism in its handling of the Manchurian border and gunboat incidents. Every effort is apparently being made to effect an amicable settlement of the difficulties.

Meanwhile it is understood that the Soviet Foreign Commissar, Maxim Litvinoff, and the Japanese Ambasasdor, Mamoru Shigem-itsu, are continuing their discussions for a settlement.

At one point in the discussion Mr. Shigemitsu styled the situation as very strained.

According to the Soviet account, a Manchoukuo gunboat in the Amur River on June 29, fired upon a Soviet border post. When the fire was returned the Japanese shore artillery supported the Manchoukuo gunboat. Artillery damaged a Soviet gunboat near the Soviet shore, killing two of the crew and wounding three. Soviet gunboats thereafter captured a Manchoukuo gunboat, which was brought to Soviet waters.

This and the previous incident are not necessarily more serious than many others which occurred along the Soviet-Manchurian border in recent years. In the opinion of observers here, whether the consequences prove graver depends mainly upon the attitude of the Japanese Kwantung Army whose actions are frequently unpredictable.

It is apparent, however, that the Soviet is prepared to settle the incidents on terms similar to those accorded other border clashes in the past.

TOKYO, July 1 (AP)—Sennukha island, cause of the naval battle between Japan and Russia and the attendant Far Eastern crisis, was described today as a virtually uninhabited sandbank which is submerged at high tide.

Bolshoi, the other island involved in the boundary clash, also is a sandbank—which usually disappears under summer flood waters.

Soviet troops mass on Amur, Tokyo charges: Page 3.

Chautemps Tells His Plans

International

New French Premier Beset by Reporters

Begins Drive for Sound Financial Policy and Settlement of Labor Differences, Including the Threatened Lockout of Hotel and Cafe Workers by the Proprietors, so That Normal Business May Return

U.S. Firm on Three-Power Pact; France to Push Economies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, July 1—Armed with almost dictatorial financial powers until Aug. 31, the French Government today began its fight to restore France's economic situation to a sound basis.

After cutting the franc loose from the gold standard and arranging an admittedly inflationary advance of 15,000,000,000 francs from the Bank of France, the Chautemps Cabinet at its meeting today studied a program of economy measures and tax increases, and at the same time took up the vital problem of prices and production.

Paris Bourse Reopened

At the market's close today the franc had fallen to 26.06 to the dollar and 128.93 to the pound. The Government is credited with the intention of letting the franc find its own level before putting into action the new 10,000,000,000-franc equalization fund which has been created by decree.

The decree sending the franc off gold specifies that the new decree will restore the gold standard and that in the meantime paper francs are no longer convertible into gold.

The Bourse reopened today and the governmental decree brought Monday's moratorium on foreign currency payments to an end. The market opened firm, including Government securities.

Hotel Peace Sought

Turning its attention from the financial crisis to the hardly less pressing problem of the threatened closing of all French hotels and restaurants still scheduled for Saturday, the Government received representatives of the hotel owners today in an effort to arrange a compromise.

The situation appears grave because labor unions, denouncing the proprietors' decision to close as a political maneuver directed against Popular Front social reforms, have warned the Government that they will call strikes to combat the lockout. Hope of a last-minute arrangement has not been abandoned, however.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 1—The full extent of American willingness to co-operate with Britain and France toward the stabilization of currencies was revealed strikingly here today with an announcement by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. that the tri-partite monetary agreement still stands despite French devaluation.

With the franc dropping on the Paris Bourse well below the 4.35 figure at which it was supposed to be pegged in the original agreement Mr. Morgenthau made it clear that the United States and Britain are putting their stabilization funds behind the new franc and are co-operating in every way possible to make the new French monetary program work out successfully.

The French action would have provided an ideal opportunity for the United States to withdraw from the agreement had it so desired. That it did not is no surprise to informed observers here who knew that the Treasury favors continuation of the agreement as an essential prerequisite to any more generalized progress back toward world monetary normalcy. But the unequivocal character of the announcement is both unusual and significant of how far the three great democracies—Britain, France and the United States—have progressed along the road of financial co-operation since the break up of the ill-starred London Economic Conference.

Mr. Morgenthau's announcement, made at a special press conference

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Seizing of Roads By Mexico Splits Big Labor Bodies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Varying reactions have greeted the recent expropriation of the National Railways of Mexico by the Mexican Government. While reports from Washington indicate that the United States Government is non-committal upon the subject, the Mexican labor front is divided upon the issue.

First reaction to the expropriation on the part of business and political figures was that it will be of great benefit to the national economy. Labor organizations are, however, in argument over this.

The powerful Confederation of Mexican Workers immediately sent a congratulatory message to President Cardenas, applauding the move against "foreign imperialism." The Railway Workers' Union is, however, dubious about the advantages to the union deriving from the move.

Since employees of the Federal Government have not the right to strike, nor to collective bargaining, this union fears that the advantages it has won through years of labor strife will be lost when its members become government employees. Meetings of the union are being held throughout the country, in which the members are protesting the possible loss of their rights and are investigating what means they may take to preserve their gains made in the past.

First Application of Law

This first sweeping application of Mexico's new expropriation law, passed in November, 1936, makes the National Railways, the largest line in the Republic, the property of the Government. Previous to the expropriation the Government had held only 51 per cent of the stock, with the remainder being owned by investors in the United States and Europe.

The expropriation was made "for public utility," which is one of the provisions in the new law by which the Government may take over properties deemed necessary for the general welfare. The decree further states that the lack of transportation is one of the greatest handicaps to the development of the national economy.

Under the partial ownership of the railways by foreign investors it was impossible to supply the necessary services and to expand the rail lines, stated the President, since the properties had to be considered as private, rather than public properties. Such private ownership was not equipped to, nor interested in, making the necessary additional investments to improve the lines, he said.

With regard to payment of the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Governor Ends C. I. O. Strike At Inland Steel

Firm and Union Sign Pact With Indiana Executive

12,500 Back on Jobs

Other 'Little Steel' Plants Refuse to Agree to Similar Truce

The strike of John L. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization against Inland Steel ended with Gov. M. Clifford Townsend of Indiana acting as peacemaker. The remaining three independent steel companies, which are strike-bound, remained adamant in their refusal to make any peace settlement with the C. I. O.

With picket lines around Inland Steel plants dissolving into an enthusiastic, union-indorsed back-to-work movement, the hold-out companies continued their attempt to break the strike by union-resisted back-to-work movements.

The Associated Press summarized additional strike news as follows:

East Chicago, Ind.—Governor Townsend effected a settlement of the strike among 12,500 Inland Steel employees. The C. I. O. and the company did not sign an agreement with each other but did sign one with the Governor. The C. I. O. acclaims the settlement as satisfactory.

Youngstown, Ohio—Frank Purnell, president of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, stated his company would make no agreement with the C. I. O. or with the Steel Workers Organizing Committee directly or through the Governor's office.

Indiana Harbor, Ind.—Plants of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company abandoned plans to reopen plants here. Mr. Purnell asserted refusal of Governor Townsend to supply militia protection caused the change in plans.

Johnstown, Penna.—C. I. O. leaders refused to heed the request of city officials that they leave town and prepared a huge union rally to protest reopening of the Cambria plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

Canton, Ohio—Officials of Youngstown and Republic steel companies insist that back-to-work movements virtually have restored pre-strike production peaks throughout the Mahoning Valley.

New York—Labor union leaders greeted triumphantly the 32½-hour work week, which has been embodied in an agreement effective June 1, 1939, between the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union and employer associations in the industry. This is the shortest work week ever obtained under a union contract in the United States, said David Dubinsky, union president.

Warren, Ohio—Gus Hall, Warren-Niles District C. I. O. union organizer, surrendered to police today on a charge of unlawful possession of explosive devices in connection with disorders in the steel strike.

Washington—A Chicago police captain admitted to Senate investigators that the police used "brutal tactics" in the Memorial Day steel strike riots in Chicago. Chicago police produced evidence purporting to prove strikers were heavily armed.

Inland Steel and C.I.O. Both Claiming Victory In Strike Settlement

EAST CHICAGO, Ind., July 1 (AP)—The steel strike ended today, so far as Inland Steel and its 12,500 employees here are concerned, but who "won the strike" was a moot question.

Gov. M. Clifford Townsend announced the settlement last night. He immediately demobilized militia which he had called out only a few hours before.

There was no break in the strike as it affects the three other "little steel" corporations—Bethlehem, Republic and Youngstown Sheet & Tube. Frank Purnell, president of the latter company, which has plants in this steel-making area, stated, "We will sign no agreement with C. I. O."

Agreements With Governor

Neither, for that matter, did Inland Steel.

The Inland settlement was on the basis of agreements between the steel company and the Governor, and the union and the Governor.

"We won the strike," said Nicholas Fontecchio, director of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee in the Calumet (Indiana-Illinois) steel section. "It is the best settlement yet made with any steel company."

On the other hand, the basis of settlement was Inland Steel's own "labor policy" as enunciated by the company in an open letter to its men last May 29—two days after the strike was called.

The settlement was on these terms:

1. No discrimination.
2. Inland Steel's labor policy of May 29 date "and the statement attached thereto" will be carried out.
3. All grievances "within the

(Continued on Page 9, Column 1)

Other labor developments: Pages 4 and 8.

N. E. A. to Defend Ousted Teachers Under Tenure Law

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, July 1—Teachers who get into trouble with local school authorities this year can count on support from the tenure committee of the National Education Association.

The annual convention of the organization, which closed here today, decided that by overwhelmingly defeating the conservatives who tried to apply brakes to its very active committee and adopting a report which condemned Yale University for dismissing Jerome Davis, Highland Park, Mich., for dropping six teachers, Ada, Okla., for failure to re-elect four of its staff, and State Teachers College, Winona, Minn., for removing a teacher who was later reinstated.

The murmurs of those who wanted less publicity for violations of the tenure laws were completely drowned out in the vociferous acclaim for a recommendation that the committee be authorized "to make investigations of cases of unfair treatment and unjust discharge of the members of the teaching profession" and "to make public such reports at such time and manner as in the committee's opinion will be of benefit to the individual investigated or the teaching profession."

In an unprecedented repudiation of its own board of directors the association not only adopted the report, but, on motion of Mrs. Johanna C. Lindlof of the New York City Board of Education, gave the committee a vote of thanks.

Four Lines of Attack

Donald Du Shane, Superintendent of Schools of Columbus Ind., chairman of the committee on tenure, stated in an interview that he had been fully informed of the four lines of attack which were to be directed at him.

First there was a motion to limit the service chairmen of committees to three years, which would automatically make him ineligible to reappointment for the coming year.

Second, the board of directors were to condemn his giving so much publicity to cases investigated.

Third the Highland Park authorities were to challenge him on the floor of the convention.

And, fourth, a leading member of the organization was to defend Yale for dismissing Mr. Davis, who is

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Big Slash Is Due In WPA Rolls In Next Few Weeks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 1—Drastic nation-wide curtailment of the WPA program was in prospect for the next few weeks as President Roosevelt put his signature on the $1,500,000,000 relief fund available for the new fiscal year beginning today.

If the goal to bring WPA rolls down to 1,665,000 by July 15 is to be reached, between 250,000 and 300,000 workers will have to be dropped in the next two weeks.

Mass demonstrations protesting dismissals, now taking a serious turn in New York and a number of other places, have raised the question whether the goal will have to be modified. Curtailment of the rolls has been going on for several months, but failure to keep to schedule has meant a piling up of dismissals in recent weeks.

Increasing signs of unrest are being carefully watched by Harry L. Hopkins, and other federal relief officials in order to gauge public sentiment toward the large-scale reductions now being forced on local

(Continued on Page 16, Column 1)

Niemöller Held By Germans In Move on Church

BERLIN, July 1 (AP)—The Rev. Martin Niemöller, militant Confessional Synod preacher opposed to National Socialist domination of the Protestant church in Germany, was arrested today and taken to the regular police jail. Presumably, the accusation against him was the same as those brought against other Confessional leaders.

Herr Niemöller was virtually the last of the leaders of the Confessional Synod to remain at liberty. He was, alike, the most courageous and the most popular of the Protestant resisters to the Government's attack upon the autonomy of the churches.

In 1934 he was suspended from office by the Reich Bishop, Dr. Ludwig Müller, but the order was not observed, and church notices scheduled Herr Niemöller's sermons as usual.

It is presumed that he will join a number of other confessional church leaders, whose trials begin in secret tomorrow.

The charges include alleged violation of a Government decree prohibiting the reading from pulpits of the names of persons who have left the church.

Orderly Campaign Precedes Vote In Irish Free State

DUBLIN, July 1 (AP)—Eve-of-poll rallies addressed by Eamon de Valera, President of the Executive Council, and the former President, William T. Cosgrave, last night ended the Free State's quietest and most orderly election campaign on record.

Voters will decide today on a constitution designed to divorce the country completely from Great Britain and elect a new Parliament.

Mr. de Valera, back from a tour through the country, told a rally of his supporters on College Green that he was "confident of getting back to power for another five years."

"We need that time to carry out the work that remains to be done," he said.

Most observers believed that the new constitution would be ratified. It provides for an independent and sovereign nation under the ancient name of Eire, which Irish pronounce "Airy."

Mr. Cosgrave, Opposition leader who lost to Mr. de Valera five years ago, charged that the Free State's economic ills were traceable directly to the latter's efforts to cut away from Britain.

Mr. de Valera retorted that "rising prices are a world phenomenon which nobody can help."

Free State vote turns on Dublin's ties with Britain: Page 2.

Beer Seeks to Mask as Food; A New Threat to Temperance

Drive Is Promoted Despite Antagonistic Testimony of Medical Authorities

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

That beer is in no basic sense a nourishing and beneficial food, but rather an injurious alcoholic beverage, is supported by the weight of competent medical testimony. Despite this fact, the United Brewers Industrial Foundation is staking a major part of its propaganda drive on the effort to get beer into the American home as a food.

If beer could be sold to the American public as a food, the beer industry might hope to escape special liquor taxes, regulatory legislation and the attacks of temperance forces. For these fundamental reasons the initial drive of the foundation has concentrated on a deluge of folksy and innocent sounding appeals to the housewife and to all groups that might influence the thinking of the home.

At its initial banquet at the Waldorf Astoria in New York the foundation invited dietitians and health experts and "beer in the home" was the slogan of the occasion. Newspaper columnists who run home economic and diet features were also present and the foundation has undoubtedly experienced some gratification in its selection of guests in view of certain subsequent newspaper features which have supplied fuel for the beer-as-food propaganda.

Brochure Released

A major release of the foundation has been a pamphlet, "Beer in the American Home." This brochure has literally poured into libraries, home economic departments of newspapers, women's feature writers, legislatures and most every other place that the mailing ingenuity of the foundation could devise. This deluge furnishes further evidence to support the conclusion that the foundation has staked a great deal of its chance for success on the claim that beer is an ideal food. So what of this claim upon which so much of the foundation's expensive propaganda is seen to depend?

Haven Emerson, professor of public health practice at Columbia University, in his authoritative book, "Alcohol, Its Effects on Man," stated the following:

"When comparing the food value of beer with that of milk it is well to remember that milk is in itself

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6)

The Facts on Beer

A propaganda campaign using all the devices of modern publicity subtly to influence the American public in favor of beer has been initiated by brewers in the United States. This campaign, operating through the newly formed United Brewers' Industrial Foundation, is a major effort to capture the thinking of the people and mold social policy in the interest of a special group—this time the brewers. This is the tenth of 12 articles disclosing the methods, objectives, and ultimate consequences of this campaign.

Hope of Lessened Taxes and Increased Use Seen in Propaganda

New York Bans Pushcart Beer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 1—The amendment to the New York Alcoholic Beverage Control Law to license house-to-house beer sales in New York City, passed by the 1937 Legislature, does not, after all, open the way to pushcart beer sales, as was reported when the measure was signed by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, the ABC News, official publication of the state liquor authority, announces in its July issue today.

"Prior to and during prohibition, there existed a group of persons who peddled carbonated beverages and soda water to householders," the announcement says. "These persons also sold cases of legal beer to their customers along with such carbonated beverages. The practice of selling cases of beer in this manner continued after repeal and was particularly prevalent in the City of New York."

The only type of license available to such persons, however, they continue, was the $500 annual wholesale license, and, since a vendor's business would not warrant paying such a fee, the liquor authority permitted a group of six dealers to organize a corporation and take out a single license.

The amendment now in effect was designed "to provide for a more orderly administration of the law and stricter supervision of individuals in such groups, and to this end imposes a $75 annual fee for each separate beer vendor.

"This amendment does not permit the use of pushcarts for the delivery of beer," the announcement stresses, "and requires that the licensee conduct his business on licensed premises."

Kingdom, Empire And a Small Boy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—An incident involving the Empire of Japan and the Kingdom of Iraq, not to mention Vice-Admiral K. Okawachi, commander of the Japanese Naval Landing Party, has just ended here without serious consequences.

A 10-year-old Iraqi boy, pupil at the Public and Thomas Hanbury School in the International Settlement, drew up before a sentry in front of the Naval Landing Party headquarters and solemnly put thumb to nose.

The indignant sentry caused a Japanese member of the Shanghai Municipal Police to take the boy into custody. The matter was carried before the police authorities and finally to Vice-Admiral Okawachi, who demanded formal apologies.

The parents of the boy appeared at the Naval Landing Party headquarters and made the apology, promising that the conduct of their son toward all members of the Japanese force would henceforth be exemplary. Honor was felt to be appeased and the boy went free.

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Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

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Convention Hears Secession Threat

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia,
June 30, 1787

Open threat that if the large states do not yield to them at least in part on the matter of representation, the small states not only will withdraw from the Union but will make an alliance with some foreign power was made this afternoon by Gunning Bedford, Jr., a delegate from Delaware.

Tempers rose and sharp words crackled through a large part of the day's session till it appeared that not only the convention but with it the Confederation must shortly go on the rocks.

The day opened with a request by Judge Brearley of New Jersey that the president of the convention write to the executive of New Hampshire urging him to hurry on the state's deputies. It was surmised this was in the hope they would vote on the small state side. Mr. Rutledge and Mr. Wilson objected, and Mr. King of Massachusetts said he already had written and expected the state would be represented shortly, if at all.

Argument for Suffrage

Mr. Wilson then launched into an insistent argument for suffrage according to population in the Senate as well as in the lower house. "If the issue must be joined, it is on this point I would choose to join it," he declared. "If a separation must take place it could never happen on better grounds. The votes of yesterday against the just principle of representation were as 22 to 90 of the people of America. Shall three-fourths of the Union surrender their rights?"

"For whom do we form a Constitution" he demanded, "for men or for imaginary beings called states?"

Mr. Madison and others also pressed the argument until at length young Captain Dayton exclaimed that declamation and terror had been substituted for argument and assertion given for proof. He considered the system on the table as "a novelty, an amphibious monster," and was sure the people would never accept it.

He was followed by Mr. Bedford, who though he is known as a fluent, emphatic, even tempestuous speaker in his profession at the bar has spoken but little until now in the assembly here.

Challenges Statements

Challenging assurances that large states never would unite to abuse their position, he charged the states in the convention already were acting "from interested, and many from ambitious motives."

"Look at the votes which have been given on the floor of this house," he said, "and it will be found that their numbers, wealth and local views have actuated their determinations; and that the large states proceed as if our eyes were already perfectly blinded. Impartiality, with them, is already out of the question—the reported plan is their political creed, and they support it, right or wrong.

Never Will Agree

"Even the diminutive state of Georgia has an eye to her future wealth and greatness—South Carolina, puffed up with the possession of her wealth and negroes, and North Carolina, are all, from different views, united with the great states. And these latter, although it is said they can never, from interested views, form a coalition, we find closely united in one scheme of interest and ambition, notwithstanding they endeavor to amuse us with the purity of their principles and the rectitude of their intentions."

"I do not, gentlemen, trust you," he shouted.

"The little states are willing to observe their obligations, but they never can agree to the Virginia plan; and why then is it still urged? Is it come to this that the sword must decide this controversy?

"We have been told with a dictatorial air that this is the last moment for a fair trial in favor of a good government. I am under no apprehensions. The large states dare not dissolve the Confederation. If they do, the small ones will find some ally of more honor and good faith, who will take them by the hand and do them justice."

Mr. Bedford said he did not mean by this to intimidate or alarm, that it was but a natural consequence, and ought to be avoided by enlarging the powers of Congress in the Confederation as the people expect instead of annihilating the federal system.

Mr. King replied deploring the vehemence and intemperance of the Delaware member's speech. He was grieved, he said, that the thought should be expressed of taking a foreign power by the hand. He hoped the speaker could excuse it to himself on the score of passion. "For myself," he concluded, "whatever may be my distress, I shall never court relief from a foreign power."

Earlier even the usually mild-mannered Mr. Madison had taken Connecticut to task for allegedly refusing to pay a requisition made by Congress. It is on Mr. Ellsworth's motion the debate is taking place. The Connecticut delegate immediately disputed the statement, cited his state's large contributions during the war and asserted the muster rolls would show she had more troops in the field than Virginia.

Judge Ellsworth pointed out that in commercial regulations the large states might unite, as in the establishment of free ports at Boston, Philadelphia and Alexandria, or in the disposition of lucrative and important offices.

Mr. Madison replied the states were more likely to be divided into different interests by climate and by their having or not having slaves.

Division of Interests

"The great division of interests," he said, "does not lie between the large and small states: it lies between the northern and southern, and if any defensive power is necessary it ought to be mutually given to these two." He tentatively suggested the votes of the states be proportioned in one house, to the population, counting slaves at three-fifths, and in the other to the number of free inhabitants only.

A slight defection from the large-party groups appeared when William R. Davie of North Carolina objected that proportionate membership would make the second branch much too large. He thought no plan yet offered "sufficient checks to a tumultuary assembly" and inclined to the Connecticut idea that the government might rest partly on the states, partly on the people.

This impelled Mr. Wilson to offer the small concession that there might be one senator for each 100,000 persons but that states having less than 100,000 inhabitants should still have one.

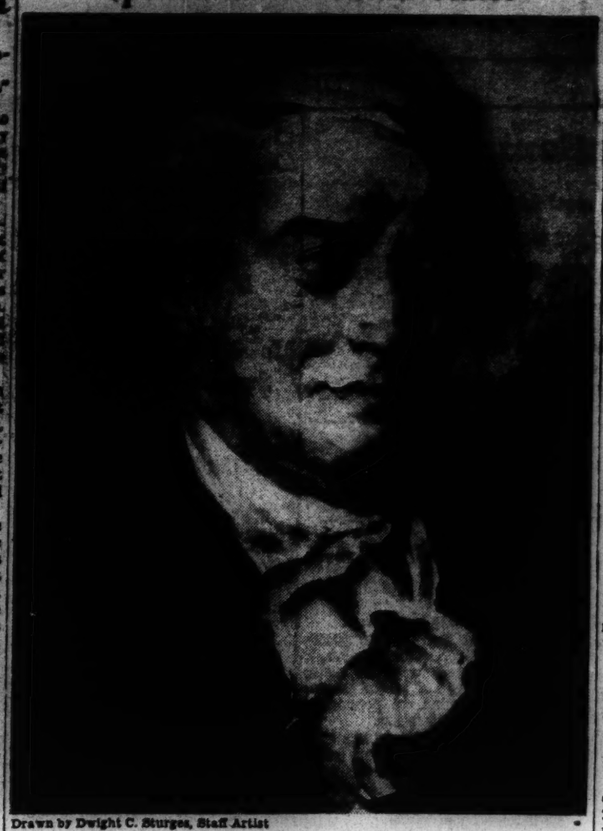
Dr. Franklin again put forward a plea for conciliation, saying, "A joiner, when he wants to fit two boards, takes off with his plane the uneven parts from each side, and thus they fit. Let us do the same." He proposed that in all cases where the sovereignty or authority of the states over their citizens might be affected, and in appointment of officers, the state delegations should each cast one vote, but that in all expenditures of public moneys, over which the larger and wealthier states were concerned, the votes should count according to their contributions to the Treasury.

1787—Making the Constitution—1937

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution. Events thus far have brought the convention to the verge of breaking up over the question of representation, and members from Connecticut, with the moral aid of Benjamin Franklin, have been making earnest efforts to effect a compromise. Today: Bedford makes open threat small states will seek alliance with foreign power unless large states yield somewhat.

Tomorrow: Federal Convention refers to committee the thorny question of representation in proposed National Legislature.

Spokesman of Small States



Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges, Staff Artist

Gunning Bedford Jr.

Lawyer and Revolutionary Statesman, Bedford Was a Classmate of Madison at Princeton. He Settled in Dover, Del., Becoming a Member of the Delaware Legislature and State Attorney General. He Was a Member of the Continental Congress, Annapolis Convention, Federal Convention and the Delaware Ratifying Convention. Handsome and Sociable, He Was a Fluent, Emphatic and Sometimes Impetuous Speaker. During Debate in the Federal Convention on State Representation in the National Legislature, He Championed the Cause of the Small States. He Was United States District Judge for Delaware After 1789

N. Y. Cattle Test Law Is Resisted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TAPPAN, N. Y., July 1—Holding that the State had no justification for interfering with a citizen's rights by compelling him to submit his milch cows to the tuberculin test, Robert Gibson, formerly a New York city attorney, has caused two prize Jersey cows to be destroyed rather than have them submitted to the experimentation of the New York State Department of Agriculture.

For five years the department has sought to test Mr. Gibson's cows, but he blocked all these efforts, contending that if a person kept his cattle on his own land and never permitted the milk to leave his property, the law providing for the tuberculin test did not apply. The statute was changed by the Legislature last May, however, to make the testing of all cattle in the State compulsory, and Mr. Gibson was informed of this yesterday.

Three different state agencies received instructions to go to the Gibson estate and Dr. Howard P. Fleming of Walden was asked to do the testing. Accompanied by a state trooper, Dr. Fleming and the agencies involved reached the Gibson home yesterday only to find the owner had had the cows shot.

A strong denunciation of the tuberculin testing law was voiced by Mr. Gibson.

"It has been the policy of the State to do everything within its power to keep people from owning cows," he said. "The milk trust has been behind this legislation and gradually the conditions will exist where there will be no privately owned cows in the State."

Nation Will Sink High Court Plan, Senator Asserts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 1—President Roosevelt's proposal to reorganize the federal judiciary is destined to be "buried so deep as nevermore to show its form," in the opinion of United States Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska.

"The evidence swells with every passing day that the people are awakening to the danger," he declared in an address which featured a dinner given by the Committee on the Constitution in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the nation's organic law and in defense of the United States Supreme Court at the Astor Hotel here Tuesday night.

That the test in the Senate when the bill comes up for a vote will be close, however, was indicated by Senator Burke, although he inferred that opponents of the bill in the upper house would not permit a vote at this time.

Public Determination

Persons "intent upon establishing a new social and economic order" who back the President's move to reorganize the federal courts fail to apprehend how deep-seated is the determination of the people to maintain an independent judiciary," the Senator from Nebraska declared.

"The people count too high the cost of a program attained by riding rough-shod over court and Constitution," he continued. "They have made it clear they are willing to proceed with less of haste, if that is necessary; but they will not surrender the safeguard of an independent court.

"Americans seem to have an innate distaste for any system that makes possible the concentration of extraordinary power in the hands of an individual or group. The fact they may love, admire and, in general, trust an individual does not make the people any more willing to give him unlimited power.

"It is true democratic processes of government pretty well broke down during the depression. Congress, with the approval of the country, gave to the President unprecedented powers. Now that we are well on the road out of the depression, it is time we return once more to the democratic method. The pressing need for speed is no longer essential. There is time enough to do in the right way the things that ought to be done.

Clings to Power

"But there appears to be something about the exercise of power that makes the holder reluctant to surrender any of it and incites him always to reach out for more. If we were dealing with those who want power to use it for their own enrichment and to further their own selfish ends, the problem would be more simple. When the motives are lofty and the objectives are desirable and it is only the means adopted which are unwise and dangerous, the situation is much more difficult. The need is then all the greater, if our democratic form of government is to survive, that governmental powers be properly distributed and all proper checks and balances retained. . . ."

Without mentioning President Roosevelt by name, Senator Burke referred to the situation which obtained when Mr. Roosevelt became President as "an appalling emergency" and to Mr. Roosevelt as "a bold and courageous leader, who somewhat prides himself upon his readiness at all times to experiment with any proposal, no matter how novel." The Senator recalled, too, how "a willing legislature enacted many measures very different from any heretofore known in this country" and which "affected every phase of our national life."

"In due course," he continued, "the Supreme Court was called upon to pass judgment upon some of the 2500 laws enacted since March 4, 1933. In four years, less than one-third of these acts were invalidated. Some of these were not administration measures and others were of little importance. In fact, the unanimous decision in the National Recovery Administration cases, 6 to 3 in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and 5 to 4 in the Bituminous Coal Act, are the only ones concerning which there has been bitter complaint. . . .

Two Courses Open

Two courses were open to those who objected to the rulings, Senator Burke held.

"The first," he said, "was to abandon the method declared unconstitutional and to try to reach the desired goal by some means within the declared meaning of the Constitution. The second was to submit to the people a resolution for a constitutional amendment which would vest additional power in the Federal Government.

"It may well be that those who are so anxious to exercise the added powers doubted the willingness of the people to grant them."

George Wharton Pepper, one-time Republican United States Senator from Pennsylvania, another speaker, also strongly opposed conferring any increase of power on the President.

United States Senators William H. King (D) of Utah and Pat McCarren (D) of Nevada, listed to speak, were unable to attend the dinner.

William T. Van Alstyne, president of the Sons of the Revolution, presided.

Prison Reform Program Urged In Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., July 1—A sweeping four-point program to modernize Pennsylvania's penal system with reforms that reach to the basic structure of prison and parole methods in this Commonwealth is now before Gov. George H. Earle in recommendations by John D. Pennington, retiring as secretary of welfare to head the State Industrial School for Boys at Huntingdon.

The report urges centralized control of state penal institutions, coordination of prison and parole services, a centralized classification clinic within the Department of Welfare and establishment of the merit and training school system.

Of the four proposals, all save the clinic, authorized by the 1937 Legislature, may be effected without new laws.

Central Control

Mr. Pennington strongly recommends central institutional control on the ground that penal institutions are state-supported whereas local boards of trustees "are subject to the attitudes and sentiments of the locality that most probably may be provincial."

He suggested that boards of visitors be established to inspect state institutions at any time. In addition, Mr. Pennington declared that coordination of prison and parole services under one state agency was "so obviously demanded for the safety and security of the people of the Commonwealth that it is difficult to see how its adoption can be long delayed."

With regard to the establishment of a classification clinic, his report stresses that "these prisoners are human, and humans differ." Proper classification will not expedite the entire program," it continues, "but will prove economical in that prisoners will receive the type and degree of training for which they are adapted."

Merit System

The merit system, Mr. Pennington contended would attract the best professional workers since it would insure them against "the vagaries of political change."

"Men and women engaged in the exacting and exhausting labor of dealing with the most intractable elements in our human nature," he holds, "should be freed from the fear and uncertainty that attends administrative changes. The experience necessary for effective prison work involves training in a penal environment. No school or college can supply this experience."

Mr. Pennington's successor in the department will be Arthur W. Howe, budget secretary of Governor Earle.

Luxury Buying by Officials Charged in Soviet Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Soviet leaders have endeavored to "kill two birds with one stone" by ordering an investigation of the 1936 expenditures of the Commissariat of Communications. The investigation served to damage the reputations of the two commissars during this period, A. E. Rykoff and Heinrich Yagoda, and at the same time was a warning to other high Soviet officials who submit excessive "expense accounts."

Mr. Rykoff, former Soviet premier, and Mr. Yagoda, former chief of political police, successively occupied the post of Commissar of Communications during 1936, after being demoted from more important posts. Once among the most powerful men in Russia, they are now both in prison awaiting trial. Mr. Rykoff is accused of conspiracy against the present regime, and Mr. Yagoda is charged with embezzlement and misuse of power.

Investigators officially reported that these two men misappropriated state funds. Other officials of the commissariat were involved, including the chairman and vice-chairman of the financial department and the chief bookkeeper.

Others Still at Work

The newspaper Economic Life declared: "The investigation is not yet completed. All those responsible will receive their just deserts. Some of those involved are still at work in the commissariat."

Inspectors from the Commissariat of Finance reported that more than 2,000,000 rubles were illegally expended by the two commissars during 1936. They declared that money had been poured out for the private benefit of their favorites, for luxurious banquets and tours, for extravagant office-furnishings, upkeep of automobiles.

Higher officials, the report stated, drew freely from state funds for personal expenses. The chief of the radio department, for example, charged the state with 2500 rubles for rent of his country home, 950 rubles for its furniture, 227 rubles for a billiard-table, and 650 rubles for maintenance of his child in a special kindergarten.

During this one year, inspectors reported, the commissariat expended 347,000 rubles for free trips, maintenance of private automobiles and premiums for higher officials. Another 217,000 rubles was spent for free meals and theater tickets for employees visiting Moscow. More than 200,000 rubles was spent to equip a suburban rest-home for higher officials.

Private Elevator

When Mr. Rykoff was arrested in mid-1936 and Mr. Yagoda took his place, the inspectors reported that more than 300,000 rubles was spent to refurnish offices for the new commissar; a private elevator was installed for his exclusive use. A fund of 7,000,000 rubles at the disposal of the commissar was alleged to have been illegally diverted.

The investigation in the Commissariat of Communications was ordered only after the two commissars had been arrested. One Soviet newspaper ironically observed that financial inspectors had previously respected the "traditions of extra-territoriality" in the commissariat.

Soviet newspapers have made it clear that expenditures of the sort reported in the Commissariat of Communications have also occurred in other commissariats and state enterprises. Investigation of a large steel plant in the Ukraine showed that several million rubles had been spent in a few years for premiums, bonuses, perquisites for officials.

Redecorated Apartment

The director, now discredited, was reported to have drawn 65,000 rubles to redecorate his apartment. It is common knowledge that many high officials maintain several homes at state expense, have free meals delivered from special restaurants, maintain motorcars kept up at expense of the enterprise.

Such practices have not yet been specifically forbidden. Higher offices in Soviet Russia all have perquisites which are more striking than those elsewhere only in comparison with the comparatively small salaries paid.

But the published reports of investigations in the Commissariat of Communications and elsewhere serve as an indirect warning to other high officials to be more careful in future of their personal expenditures charged to the state. The latter understand that too lavish a display is likely to result in similar investigations, especially if for any reason they fall into disfavor.

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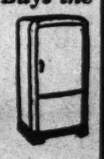

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Quezon Sails for Home

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—President Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth sailed in the Bremen yesterday, bound for Manila by way of Europe. Quezon said his five-week visit to the United States had been successful. He was, however, uncommunicative about his mission here.

Tokyo Tense Over Sinking Soviet Gunboat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, July 1—Tokyo passed today in a state of tense excitement, following the announcement of the sinking of the Soviet gunboat.

Premier Fumimaro Konoye and Foreign Minister Koki Hirota conferred with the Ministers of War and Navy apparently with a view to formulating a common policy.

As usual during international controversies, the press rallied to the support of the national cause and news despatches and editorial articles all represent the incident as a justifiable act of self-defense after three Soviet gunboats had entered the Southern Manchoukuo channel of the Amur River and fired on Japanese soldiers swimming in the river.

Withdrawal in Sight

Aggravation of the border situation was the greater shock because yesterday a few hours before the sinking of the gunboat, it was announced that word was received here that Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff agreed to withdrawal of Soviet troops from the two islands, occupation whereof was the immediate cause of the present crisis.

Japanese commenators argue that this agreement tacitly recognizes the justice of the Japanese claim that occupation of the islands was an act of Soviet aggression. While the sinking of the gunboat constitutes the gravest frontier clash in many months, the resulting situation although serious is not desperate, according to the opinion of the best informed Japanese foreign observers.

Nobody Wants War

There is not the slightest desire of any element in Japan—including the Army—to exploit the clash for territory.

The Soviet attitude is still incalculable, especially in view of the recent terrorist purge greatly affecting the Red Army. But the absence of immediate reprisals seems a hopeful sign, giving promise that the recent affray will attain to nothing more serious than a protracted interchange of acrimonious notes.

Soviet Massing Troops Along Frontier River, According to Japanese

TOKYO, July 1 (AP)—Emperor Hirohito called upon high defense heads today for the facts in the Russo-Japanese crisis after a Japanese Cabinet decision that only the immediate withdrawal of Soviet fighters and gunboats from the disputed Amur river border-lands could effect a peaceful settlement.

In an uneasy atmosphere of official silence, indicating a ban on dispatches from the trouble zone that lies between Soviet Siberia and Japanese-sponsored Manchoukuo, the armies of Japan and the so-called "puppet state" were announced to be prepared for any eventuality.

From both sides of the frontier came reports of mass troop movements following a naval-artillery burst of violence. Some Japanese newspapers said that the Soviets had mobilized 300,000 men in thirteen divisions of their vast Far Eastern Red Army, supported by planes, armored cars and tanks.

Emperor Gets News

The Japanese Emperor, after the Cabinet meeting, called the Navy Minister to his palace to give him the newest developments.

In Moscow, the Japanese Ambassador is reported to have warned the Soviet Government to evacuate its armed forces from the vicinity of Manchoukuo-claimed Amur river islands, which really are sandbanks that vanish at flood tide.

Japanese newspapers charged the long dangerous conflict over the frontier had been brought to a head by the Soviet army launching an attack against Manchoukuo, which Japan is bound to protect by a mutual assistance pact.

Japanese army spokesmen, describing yesterday's naval battle south of Sennupha Island, declared that a fleet of 40 Russian gunboats had "invaded" the channel of the Amur and opened fire on Japanese and Manchoukuan soldiers who were bathing. Sennupha Island is one of a group in the river claimed by both Russia and Manchoukuo.

The army dispatches declared that Japanese artillery immediately opened fire on the Russian fleet and defeated it. One gunboat was said to be lying at the bottom of the Amur on the Manchoukuo side of the river while the battered hulk of another was stranded on a beach up the river.

Heavy Losses for Russia

No details of the engagement were available here but a terse report from Japanese General Headquarters in Hsinking declared "Soviet losses are far greater than imagined."

The Cabinet's decision was immediately sent to Japanese Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu in Moscow who presented the virtual ultimatum, demanding immediate withdrawal of all Russian troops, to the Soviet Government.

A report to the newspaper Nichi-Nichi declared that the Soviet had mobilized 10 entire infantry divisions and three cavalry divisions, a total of 300,000 troops.

In support, the dispatch said, were 1000 fighting planes, 600 armored cars and 1000 tanks.

The newspaper Asahi said the Soviet river fleet was composed of 40 modern warcraft. At least 10 were said to be 1000-ton ships carrying four 4.8-inch guns, while another 10 were of 200 tons displacement. At least 20 were said to be smaller craft of great mobility.

Opposing Claims

Russia claims the group of three islands in the Amur river by virtue of two treaties signed with China in 1858 and 1860, neither of which are recognized by Japan.

When Chinese Manchuria became the independent state of Manchoukuo under Japanese protection, it inherited the Amur river as its boundary with Siberia. Manchoukuo claims, however, that the islands lie on her side of the channel and consequently are Manchoukouan territory.

She lodged repeated protests in Moscow against the alleged invasion by Russian naval and military patrols. All these protests, Japan charges, were ignored.

The day before yesterday Japan invoked the Japanese-Manchoukouan Mutual Assistance Pact and instructed her ambassador to lodge a vigorous protest in Moscow.

Russia proposed a mutual withdrawal of troops from the disputed area and establishment of a boundary commission to hear the claims. Before this could be done, the Japanese charged, Manchoukou was invaded by Russian troops.

Dark Clouds Roll Over Low Reaches of Amur River

Where Latest Soviet-Japanese Misunderstanding Incident Occurred

Looking Out From Heights Over the Great Far Eastern Waterway Can Be Seen the Town of Blagoveshchensk on the Further Bank. Here Japanese Land Batteries Have Just Had a Brush With Soviet Warships. The Two Islands Around Which the Dispute Has Arisen Are Little More Than Sandbanks in the River, Not Far From the Point Shown. The Sandy, Low-Lying Nature of the River Is Clearly Seen in the Photograph

Free State Vote Turns on Dublin's Ties to Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, July 1—Today the people of the Irish Free State have been polling in what is described by some observers as the most important election in the history of the Saorstat Eireann.

Additional interest is given to today's voting by the plebiscite on the new constitution which is being held simultaneously.

But despite the bid of Eamon de Valera, President of the Executive Council, to make the constitution the main issue at the polls and his impassioned appeal to the country to accept this special "ewe lamb" of his, it is the question of whether Mr. de Valera or Mr. William T. Cosgrave shall govern for the next five years that has been uppermost in the thoughts of the people today.

As elections here are decided by proportional representation, full results are not expected for several days. Polling has been the climax to an unusually short but sharp campaign. The eighth Dail Eireann was only dissolved June 15. Nominations were held June 23, and the first meeting of the ninth Dail fixed for July 21.

Reduction in Dail Seats

The state of the parties at dissolution was Fianna Fail (Mr. de Valera's Republican Party) 77 seats, Fine Gael (Mr. Cosgrave's United Ireland and Official Opposition Party) 52, Labor 8, Independents 12, of whom normally 10 supported Fine Gael. In addition there were three vacant seats and the Speaker's. The Government, therefore, had a clear majority over all parties of five, and with Labor and independent support 25.

As a result of a rearrangement of constituencies, the total number of seats in the new Dail will be reduced from 153 to 138. Among the changes Dublin Borough loses three seats and the two universities are disenfranchised with a total loss of six seats.

Although party platforms and personalities have introduced the usual cross currents in the election campaign, the fundamental question is whether or not the Irish Free State shall be tied up with the British Empire. Mr. de Valera stands for the idea of a separate sovereign All-Ireland Republic, though even he has never lost sight of the idea of having the advantages of economic association in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Backers of Nationalist Policies

So for the Fianna Fail Party there will vote not only those who approve Mr. de Valera's nationalist policy, but also many of those, such as farmers and small holders, who have suffered severely from the economic war with England. They will vote for him because their strongest feelings are those which oppose at almost any price "domination by England," for which they hold that Mr. Cosgrave's party stands.

They have made great sacrifices in the past few years in the name of Irish freedom. But the President of the Executive Council has told them that the tide has turned. Moreover the Government Party is helped by the world-wide rise in farm prices in the past year.

Ever since Mr. de Valera came into power in 1932, his enemies have been predicting the economic ruin of the country. An impartial observer, however, has to admit that conditions are on the whole "pretty fair" in the Saorstat. There have been mistakes; there is hardship; and one cannot help feeling that in regard to Anglo-Irish relations the Free State has done much "cutting off of its nose to spite its face."

Gain in Home Industries

Nevertheless, there are a great many persons busy making goods for home consumption which were formerly imported. On the other end of the see-saw the cattle farmer, who used to send his animals over to England duty free, has been hardest hit. With government assistance many farmers have gone back to grain production. Mr. de Valera claims that this is a step in the right direction toward a more balanced agriculture. Maybe he is right, for wheat had almost disappeared as an Irish crop.

Sugar is another crop which is being fostered with state aid. The trouble is that these branches of farming are expensive in subsidies.

Some observers hold that one of Mr. de Valera's strongest cards is the ineffectiveness of the opposition. There is said to be a desire among younger members of the Fine Gael Party for stronger leadership than that of Mr. Cosgrave.

The opposition has been making full use of the rising cost of living in its campaign. The drift of Free State residents to England is another point which has been played up.

The opposition's chief claim was that if returned to power it would settle differences with London and thus restore trade with the Free State's best customer; and that it would end the jack-in-the-box-tactics which Mr. de Valera has been playing in and out of the British Empire.

France Dooms Devil's Island Under Drastic Police Reforms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Reform of France's police methods and penal system is slowly but surely getting under way in response to a growing demand by public opinion for the elimination of abuses and the initiative of Léon Blum while Premier of France.

Abolition of the notorious "Devil's Island," as the penal colony in French Guiana was called, has now been definitely decreed. The sending of criminals overseas has been stopped and new, modern prisons are being constructed in France to replace the colonial penitentiaries, which will be gradually abandoned over a period of years.

A long and persistent press campaign against inhumane conditions in certain children's prisons and correctional institutions, waged courageously by several Paris newspapers in the face of considerable opposition has been crowned with a measure of success. The Government itself has taken steps to remedy some of the worst cases uncovered by journalist-investigators, and the publicity given to the situation has had a remedial effect in many other instances.

Police Reforms

In the field of police methods, progress has been much slower than in the realm of penal reform. A project has been drawn up by the French Ministry of the Interior, providing for the reorganization of certain aspects of police activity in Paris likely to continue with the new Chautemps ministry. The principal points of this project are:

1. Revision of the duties of police commissioners so as to give them more practice in commanding their men.
2. Establishment of a "Police General Staff" for the training and verification of all services.
3. Reinforcement of the police departments of the suburbs, including the appointment of ten new "special mobile Commissioners" designed for service either in Paris or on its outskirts.
4. The equipment of the police force with modern speedier material.
5. Development of special weapons such as tear gas, smoke screens and barbed wire with a view to rendering it unnecessary for the police to use their pistols.

Due to Clichy Riots

As this summary makes clear, these proposed reforms deal mainly with the handling of riots and street demonstrations in the capital. They arose out of the riots in Clichy last spring, when the police were severely criticized on the grounds that a better organization would have rendered unnecessary certain alleged instances of brutality which marked the riots and resulted in several fatalities.

Frequent personal observation of police movements in handling street disturbances leave no doubt that French police tradition does not exclude rough handling. The extent to which this rough handling of arrested persons is directed to obtaining confessions, and thus becomes a "third degree," is more problematical.

Only one "third-degree scandal" of any importance has gained extensive publicity in the past decade in France. This was a case in the Paris Courts where a citizen who had been wrongly arrested brought charges of brutal treatment against the police and was upheld. Specific details, however, are pointedly lacking, not only in this instance but generally.

The Difference

The explanation of this lies very largely in the following significant fact:

Whereas in America, Britain and most other countries the arrested man is treated on the assumption that he is innocent until he is proved guilty, in France, on the contrary, the normal and usual attitude of both the police and the courts is that an arrested individual is guilty unless and until he proves himself innocent!

Accustomed to this different attitude, the Frenchman is therefore less likely to become outraged at ungentle police methods which bear the pointedly jocular name here of "passer à tabac"—an untranslatable term which is a milder version of the American slang, "Give him the works!"

One often sees press photographs of arrested persons who look as if they have, in effect, been "through the works" before their testimony is taken. To a degree, however, this unpresentable and rather battered appearance is due to the old French custom of nearly always removing the tie and collar, the collar button, the belt, the braces, or suspenders, and the shoe laces of the arrested man, as a precaution against any attempted violence or escape.

Valencia-Madrid Government Acts To Help Basques

MADRID, July 1 (AP)—The steady insurgent drive from Bilbao toward Santander yesterday spurred the Madrid-Valencia Government to push measures for aid to the stricken northern provinces.

At Valencia, the Government held a long conference with a Basque delegation which pressed for assistance to the Basque Army.

Special precautions were taken on the Madrid and Teruel fronts in the event that the insurgents, now in possession of their Bilbao objective, might turn from the north and attempt to split Catalonia from Valencia by pushing a wedge through Teruel to the sea.

Navy Demonstration Made By Unknown Warships Off Loyalist Isle of Minorca

VALENCIA, Spain, July 1 (AP)—The Defense Ministry yesterday announced a naval demonstration by "a fleet of unknown nationality" occurred off the Balearic Island of Minorca, with seven warships participating.

At the same time, Foreign Minister José Giral Pereira accused unnamed foreign powers of recent submarine attacks on Spanish vessels and reiterated charges that new Italian troops have arrived to aid the insurgents.

The commander of the Port Mahon naval base at Minorca reported to the ministry that the naval demonstration occurred at 11 p. m. last night.

Seven warships took part, he said, and "one ship remained a short distance offshore with searchlight ablaze lighting up the whole coast."

The vessels divided shortly thereafter and four steamed away northwest. Tdw others, though they moved slowly out of range of the government-held island, remained in sight.

Alberta Liberals Push Opposition To Social Credit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALGARY, Alta.—The high light of the convention of Liberals held in this city recently when E. L. Gray was selected as leader of the Alberta Liberal Party was his unexpected frankness in announcing his intention if elected as their chief, to confer with representatives of the other political parties who are opposed to Social Credit.

In addressing the conference of over 700 delegates on his candidature, Mr. Gray said in part; "I warn you that if I am elected your leader today I will, in the immediate future, maybe in a very few days, call into conference a prominent Conservative, a prominent U. F. A. leader, and prominent leaders of other groups, and ask them to sit down with me around a table and attempt to devise ways and means of bringing about sound business government in Alberta.

"I think we can do this with credit to ourselves and all those other parties and leaders concerned and I intend to do it if I am elected your leader. Please consider that point well before you make your decision."

Mr. Gray, who was unanimously chosen Liberal chief after the withdrawal from the field of the six other nominees for leader, in his favor, is the manager of the Eastern Irrigation Projects at Brooks. At one time he served as Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs and he is regarded as a keen business man and an agricultural expert.

The proposal to merge or coordinate the efforts of the major political parties of Alberta into a united front to bring about a change in the present administration in this province has been steadily gaining. For some time, the leader of the Alberta Conservative Party, D. M. Duggan, has been urging such a unity of action to aid in restoring the general credit and business life of the province. The People's League of Alberta was formed in 1936 as a non-partisan organization working for united action "to bring about sane, sound and progressive government."

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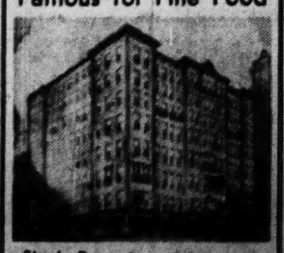

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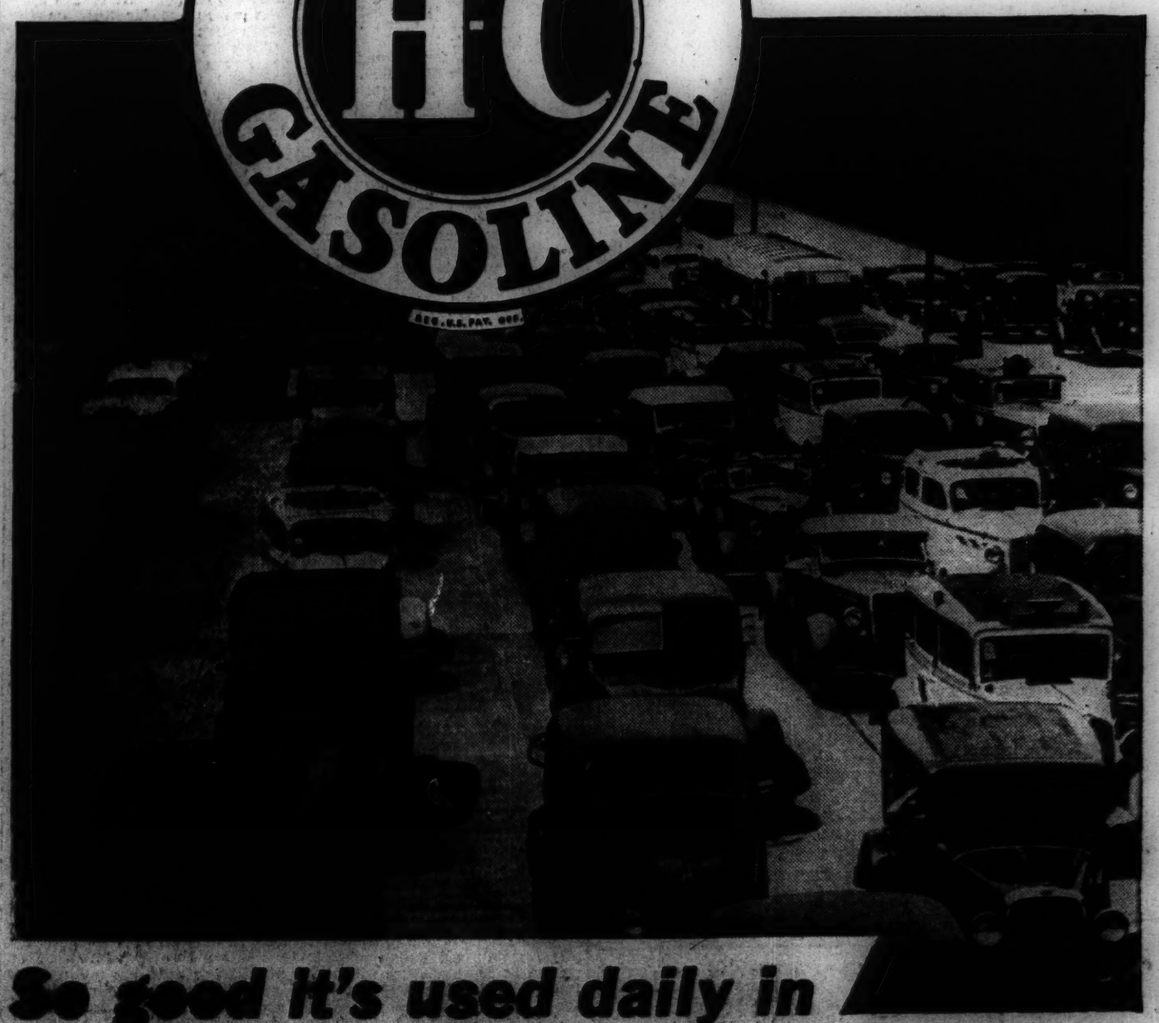

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N.E.A. to Support Tenure Law

(Continued from Page 1)

president of the American Federation of Teachers.

The machinery was set in motion when the regular order of business was interrupted to permit Fred D. Cram of Iowa State Teachers' College, Cedar Rapids, Ia., on behalf of the board of directors, to ask that hereafter each year one third of the membership of a committee be retired in the order of its seniority.

Orville C. Pratt of Spokane, Wash., retiring president, claimed the plan as his own and made an appeal for its adoption, stating that committees had a tendency to become "fixed, static, and relatively unchanging," and that the introduction "of a certain amount of new blood seems desirable."

Mrs. Blanche C. Treble of Chicago asked several times as to the effect of the adoption of the recommendation upon chairman now in service, to which Mr. Pratt replied that he did not know to which ones it would apply.

Mrs. Treble finally declared, "All teachers are particularly interested in the tenure committee. There is no use in beating around the bush any longer. We want to know if the present chairman of the tenure committee would be ineligible for further service."

The discussion was interrupted by Miss Cornelia Adair of Richmond, Va., chairman of the rules committee, who stated that the measure was an unwarranted restriction on the president's power of appointment and could only come up as an amendment to the by-laws, a stand in which she was upheld by C. A. Bottolfsen of Arco, Idaho, the parliamentarian.

Report Presented

Mr. Du Shane then presented his report, which included a request for authority to investigate tenure cases in the federal courts and to engage counsel and participate in such cases as the committee deems involve important tenure standards. The recommendation carried with it the request for $10,000 for the committee's use.

In the case of Jerome Davis, the committee asked Yale either to restore him to his position or to defer final action until he has been given a definite and detailed statement of the causes for his dismissal and a hearing, with the right to counsel, evidence and witnesses.

The tenure committee did not enter into the conduct of Mr. Davis, but limited its action to his right to hear charges and reply to them. It made a similar request in the case of one of the Ada teachers and with respect to Michigan asked for a tenure law and Minnesota, tenure with protection for teachers' colleges.

The "ayes" had been taken on the motion to adopt Mr. Du Shane's report, when the vote was interrupted to allow Mr. Cram, on behalf of the board of directors, to state that while they very highly commended the work of the committee that they felt that hereafter less publicity should be given to its cases.

"We are not suggesting that the committee discontinue its investigation," said Mr. Cram, "but there is some feeling that publishing so much detail very greatly endangers its future."

The motion to accept the report was passed with no audible dissent, the request for a vote of thanks followed, and there were no further moves against the committee.

Another controversial issue which consumed much time was the proposal to drop past presidents from permanent membership on the board of directors. By secret ballot the delegates voted to put no further presidents on the board, leaving the number at 22 including Mr. Pratt. A final vote is being taken today by secret ballot but Willard E. Givens, executive secretary, said that regardless of the result the question has become a legal one to be decided in the future.

A. G. Crane, President of the University of Wyoming, Laramie, as chairman of the committee on higher education, won a vote from the convention favoring the full participation of those in the higher brackets in the educational field when he said that the impression among college faculty members is that they are not wanted in the association.

In an attack on alcohol and tobacco Dr. Haven Emerson of Columbia University declared that "none of the so-called dietary drugs, alcohol, tea, coffee or tobacco, adds to human health or development. Their use is a costly burden, with no contribution of enduring value and many harmful effects upon the individual and society."

With respect to alcohol, Dr. Emerson stated, "even in amounts well below those that lead to obvious intoxication in the social or police sense, alcohol can be shown to cause delay and inaccuracy in ordinary reflex action involving eye, ear and muscular action, and appreciable error or inferiority in mental and physical performance." In its wide use, he added, "there is abundant evidence that it causes much sickness, premature death, economic dependence, and mental deterioration."

Tobacco, said Dr. Emerson, "causes a variety of minor irritative and toxic states including contraction of the arteries causing a rise in blood pressure," and "its thoughtless use creates esthetic offense and some sanitary annoyance."

Teaching Is Urged

Dr. Emerson urged that children be taught the facts and be encouraged to reach their own decisions as to the use of food and drink, since "choice of what is taken into the mouth and swallowed will always be the responsibility of the person concerned rather than determined by law or ethics."

Declaring that motion pictures are among the "more powerful education tools," Dr. Mark A. May of Yale University urged educators to take advantage of the facilities for teaching offered by the films and told how members of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America have opened their vaults to a committee of educators to select what they will. Since June, 1538 short subjects have been reviewed and 324 selected as valuable for school use. These will be made available for teaching purposes.

Dr. May predicted that before many years the motion picture will rise from its present subordinate position as a "visual aid" to a coordinated place with the leading subject matter of the school curriculum, and that "it will become an integral part of the course of study and be generally regarded as one of the indispensable elements on the curriculum."

Similarly Franklin Dunham, educational director of National Broadcasting Company, advocated radio to supplement teaching services, saying that anyone who utilizes it must study the medium in its powers and limitations, materials which will fit audiences, and methods for its adaption.

Analysis of Listener

Dr. Dunham gave as the newest audience division, the school child maturing into the student mother in the home and leisure person, and the worker in field or factory who turns on the radio after his activity is completed. Less attention is being paid today, he said, to an analysis of the person than to his likes and his dislikes, and the type of showmanship which will hold his attention and these features of art, music and literature which can be most successfully transmitted.

"We cannot prepare for broadcasting in the same way that we would formulate a lesson in a textbook," said Mr. Dunham. "Speech requires a different technique from reading materials."

As an illustration he told how John Erskine, already well acquainted with the technical phase of a subject, had spent 12 days writing a radio speech which took 12 minutes to deliver.

In an appeal for consumer cooperation, Horace M. Kallen, of the New School for Social Research, New York City, deplored both the attempt to nullify the social and economic program of the present government and the attitude which regards government as benevolent paternalism instead of utilizing it for democratic self-help. Free competition does not exist in the United States or elsewhere, he asserted, and he urged consumer co-operation as the best road to democracy's goal of abundance.

Stuart Chase, Georgetown, Conn., made an appeal for conservation of natural resources in which he said that land, water and wild life must be kept at par instead of being steadily consumed.

"Land," he added, "should be given back what is being taken from it, minerals, forests, grass, water, trees and the gatling-gun hunter ruthlessly repressed."

'The Wedding Couple'

Wide World
Ethel du Pont Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr.
As They Arrived at Christ Church in Old Christiana Hundred, Del., for the Marriage Ceremony

President One of 300 Guests At Wedding of Namesake Son

WILMINGTON, Del., July 1 (AP)—Ethel du Pont and Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. were married yesterday before a distinguished company of more than 300 persons, including President Roosevelt, the bridegroom's father.

The President looked on from a front pew in the old du Pont family house of worship, Christ Church, in rural Christiana Hundred. With him in the packed little building were persons high in the nation's government, industry and society, often differing sharply in political beliefs.

The guests included Postmaster General James A. Farley, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, and several other Cabinet members; Bernard Baruch, Frederick Delano, Admiral and Mrs. Cary T. Grayson, and Relief Administrator Harry Hopkins.

The Rev. Endicott Peabody, officiating minister, '32 years ago conducted the same ceremony for Franklin's father when he married Eleanor Roosevelt in New York. He also officiated at the marriage of two other Roosevelt sons.

The bride's gown was of shimmering white tulle with a tight bodice shirred into a V-neck caught with orange blossoms. More tiny orange blossoms circled the bride's waist.

Tiny, very full, puffed sleeves echoed the quaint note of the little juliet-cap of miniature orange blossoms which set far back on the bride's simply-waved, yellow hair.

The skirt was tightly shirred for five inches below a normal waistline, and then flared into white billows to the floor.

The veil also was white tulle—three layers of it that floated behind Miss du Pont as she walked. It measured 12 feet from her shoulders. One layer of the veil fell three feet, a second six feet, and a third, 10 feet. A fourth veil which hung misily over the bride's face for the entry into the church could be flung back over her cap for the recessional from the altar.

Immediately after the wedding the young couple went, along with the guests at the church, to Owl's Nest, the du Pont estate, where they joined about 1000 others invited to participate in a reception. Later the bride and groom slipped out of sight with the expert aid of the United States Secret Service. Both the President and Mrs. Roosevelt conspired with a few members of the families and intimate friends to keep the honeymoon plans secret.

Gay camaraderie characterized the greeting of the bride's father, Eugene du Pont, to the President on the latter's visit to his home.

"Welcome to Owl's Nest," Mr. du Pont said, bowing.

"Thank you, sir," said the President, "and I'm coming back another time."

"The next time," rejoined his host, "bring some white flannels."

Throughout the day the President and Mrs. Roosevelt placed themselves in the background during the round of ceremonies attending the wedding.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt motored twice from their special train, parked on a siding at suburban Montchanin station. They went first to a luncheon shortly after their arrival from Washington and later to the wedding. They drove in the rain directly from the church to the reception at Owl's Nest, spacious country home of the bride's parents.

'Milk Bar' at Owl's Nest

WILMINGTON, Del., July 1—A milk bar was set up at Owl's Nest, the estate of Eugene du Pont, near here, for guests at the wedding of his daughter Ethel, to Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. It was done at the request of Miss du Pont, since many of the family's friends preferred milk as a beverage to wine, liquors or beer.

The "milk bar" has come into particular favor in society circles of late and has featured the refreshment list at several fashionable gatherings in the Newport area.

Ford Sees Move Of Pay 'Dictator' To Lower Wages

DETROIT, Mich., July 1 (AP)—The Ford Motor Company said today in the July issue of its almanac that "Ford's high wage is the one and only thing that keeps wages up all over the country."

The statement appeared in the almanac's leading article, which contended "the financiers" and "wage dictators" are working together toward a standardization of pay scales opposed by Henry Ford.

The article referred to the automobile manufacturer as the leader "for more than 30 years" in "the fight for industrial justice."

"With Ford paying $6 a day," the article said, "the financiers also are forced to pay high wages in their plants to attract labor. They want that stopped. That's why they are again trying right now to force Ford to do business their way.

"That is the true meaning of this drive (unionization) to force Ford to accept an outside party as a wage dictator for Ford employees when, for many years, Ford voluntarily has paid his employees the highest industrial wages in the world."

The article made no direct reference to the United Automobile Workers of America, which is attempting to unionize Ford workers.

Mexico Reacts to Rail Seizure

(Continued from Page 1)

bondholders the decree stated that "the measure will not occasion any harm to the creditors of the company, since the Federal Government will pay off the credits, within the limits corresponding to the actual value of the properties becoming property of the State."

The terms of the expropriation law provide that such payment will be made within a period of 10 years, but it is yet undetermined whether the settlement will be made in bonds or cash. Appraisal of the properties will be made by experts appointed for the purpose, and by the federal courts, from whose decision there is no appeal.

Possession of the properties will be taken "in due time and in accordance with the Law of Expropriation" states the decree. Future administration of the properties will be in the hands of a federal organization set up by the Ministry of Communications and Public Works and the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit.

This organization will proceed to improve the facilities on the existing lines, and will absorb other lines of semi-official character which are now under construction. The eventual aim of the Government is to have a vast network of lines which will serve the entire Republic. The greatest activity in this direction has been the recent construction of lines in the southern part of the country, which will connect the tropical zones with the capital and with the coasts.

A further result of the expropriation of the National Railways is believed to be the simplification of the settlement of Mexico's national debt. The Federal Government has insisted that the National Railways debt be coupled with the national debt before any settlement could be made.

Due to the complex financial structure of the National Railways, this issue has prevented any agreement being reached upon settling the national debt. Observers here now believe that with both problems in the federal power, an adjustment of the two may soon be made.

The complexity of the financial structure of the National Railways rests in the fact that its possession has frequently changed hands. First construction upon the railways was made by foreign capital in 1892, under concessions granted by President Diaz.

First gestures toward nationalizing the railways came in 1910 when all United States employees were replaced by Mexicans. Later, in 1914, the Mexican Government purchased controlling stock of the lines, and since that date its bonds have been frequently in default and the subject of international parleys. For a time the majority of these bonds were owned in the United States but they have since been sold in European countries.

Roosevelt Views Mixed By Canadian Premier

TORONTO, July 1 (Canadian Press)—Premier Hepburn said today he had received a telegram from Col. Theodore Roosevelt concerning a 15-year-old statement made by the Colonel in connection with the Herrin, Ill., mine slayings and wrongly attributed by the Premier to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

In an Orillia, Ont., speech Saturday, Mr. Hepburn criticized John L. Lewis and the Committee for Industrial Organization and inferred a criticism of the President of the United States. The Premier said President Roosevelt, a former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, had condemned the Herrin "massacres" and labor disorders of 1922, in which the mine union led by Mr. Lewis was involved. Mr. Hepburn inferred that despite this criticism the President now was friendly toward the C. I. O.

Purnell Refuses To Sign Indirect Pact With C. I. O.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, July 1 (AP)—Frank Purnell, president of Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, sent the following telegram to Gov. M. Clifford Townsend of Indiana:

At your request we are confirming our telephone conversation with you last night. This is only for your information and shall not be used or construed as the making of any contract of agreement with anybody.

This company already has stated to its employees and to the C. I. O. that it will meet and negotiate with representatives of the C. I. O. for bargaining purposes on behalf of such of the company's employees as are members of that organization in accordance with the National Labor Relations Act. This was stated in a letter sent to every employee of the company on May 28th.

The company also has established and announced the policy of making no discrimination in its employees because of membership or non-membership in any labor organization. This means of course the company will not discriminate between strikers and non-strikers.

The company's wage rates, hours of work, and working conditions in effect are as favorable as any in the industry and the company sees no present reason for change in this connection.

On the other hand, this company will not make any agreement with the S. W. O. C. or the C. I. O. either directly or indirectly and will not make any such agreement through the Governor's office.

Our employees are demanding to return to work under the above conditions and will do so if protection against violence is given. They are to report for work this Thursday morning at 8 o'clock and unless protection is given them we will not open our gates but Indiana to protect them in their right to work. As citizens and taxpayers of Indiana, the liberty of working to support themselves and their families is a constitutional right to be enjoyed without intimidation or fear of violence.

Franc

(Continued from Page 1)

hurriedly summoned early this morning, stated:

"Since Monday night we have been in consultation with France and Great Britain in connection with the proposed change in the financial arrangements that the French have made. This morning the French and British and ourselves came to an agreement and we are giving our simultaneous statements at this time. I am very much pleased that the three countries were able to come to an agreement."

The text of the message to Georges Bonnet, French Finance Minister, said to be identical to the British note, follows:

"Now that the French Ministry of Finance has been given the powers which it sought to meet the present situation, I look forward to a continuation of close co-operation between our treasuries under the tripartite declaration.

Further Steps Planned

"May I express to you the sincere hope that France will soon emerge from the temporary difficulties with which she is now confronted."

Mr. Morgenthau explained that "inasmuch as our original agreement was with Great Britain and France we naturally worked first with them," but that since agreement has been reached between these three on the future course of joint action "we will advise with the other three countries"—Belgium, Switzerland and Holland—associated in the monetary agreement.

The extreme importance of this action by the United States to support France in her current financial troubles is seen here not only in reference to the existing monetary agreement, but also to contemplated future steps of international financial co-operation which are now very much to the fore following the departure of Prime Minister Paul van Zeeland of Belgium after lengthy conferences with President Roosevelt, Mr. Morgenthau and Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Basis of World Program

It is known here that the tripartite agreement was the first tangible forward step in a program for world financial rehabilitation. Had it broken down today the foundation of the economic peace arch would have been destroyed, the comings and goings of world statesmen for months would have been wasted and now high hopes for future progress would have been blasted.

That it did not break down under the severe strain of French devaluation proves it to have been far stronger than was generally realized. It was in the beginning a tentative and carefully qualified "gentleman's" undertaking full of loopholes. Legally it still has little that is binding about it. But practice and precedent have given it steadily increasing validity. Its survival of the French crisis is considered by financial experts to give it more strength now than the most binding legal commitments in the beginning. It is being measured by what strains it stands, not contracts.

Prevented Controlled Currency

In informed monetary circles it is stated that if British and American assistance had not been readily forthcoming for France in its present monetary crisis that country would undoubtedly have been forced to resort to the type of controlled currency and economy.

Such a development would have been a severe blow to the hopes of the world peacemakers to erect on the tripartite agreement a grouping of free-money and free-economy nations so attractive that ultimately others will be drawn into it. In other words, the co-operation of the United States has made it possible for France to remain within the ranks of the democratic nations and has averted forcing France among the autarchies.

Text of Inland Steel Pact

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 1 (AP)—Text of the Inland Steel Company pact signed here early today follows:

The agreement was in two parts, the first being "a statement of faith" on the part of the company and the steel workers organizing committee. This part follows:

1. The men to be returned to work without discrimination between strikers and non-strikers.

2. The labor policy as set forth by the Inland Steel Company in our letter sent to the Governor June 26, 1937, and the statement attached thereto will be carried out.

3. All grievances on labor matters within the scope of the statement as to labor policy dated May 29, 1937, will be settled in the manner outlined in that statement. If any such settlement so arrived at is unsatisfactory, the company will refer the matter to the Commissioner of Labor of the State of Indiana and will accept his decision as final.

The second part is entitled: "Statement as to labor policy." It reads:

For the information of all of its employees the Inland Steel Company presents the following statement as to its labor policy.

Recognition: The company will recognize the Steel Workers Organizing Committee as the collective bargaining agency chosen by those of its employees who are members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and will not interfere with the right of its employees to join that association.

There will be no discrimination by anyone in the employ of the company against any employee because of membership or non-membership in any organization of its workers.

The company will insist that there shall be no intimidation of employees to compel them to join any organization. It will not permit solicitation of organization membership on the company's premises.

Collective Bargaining: The company recognizes and will abide by the principles of collective bargaining relating to wages, hours and working conditions as provided by law.

Wages: The company has consistently maintained the policy that its wage rates and working conditions will be at least as good as those of its competitors in this district. This policy will be continued in the future.

Hours of Work: The plants of this company will continue to work a basic eight-hour day and 40-hour week. Time and one half will be paid for all time in excess of eight hours in any one day or 40 hours in any one week.

Vacations: The company will continue its policy of granting at least one week's vacation with pay to those of its employees who have a continuous service record of five years or more.

Grievances: It is the policy of the company to settle promptly all grievances in an amicable manner. Employees may deal individually or through a representative with their foreman or superintendent. Members of the Amalgamated may deal through a grievance committee if they so choose. The detailed procedure for handling grievances will be for the individual concerned or his representative to discuss the issue first with the foreman. In case the matter is not thus settled then in order with the departmental superintendent and the superintendent of industrial relations. If no agreement is reached by the procedure the issue will be settled by the Commissioner of Labor and his decision shall be final.

Seniority: In all cases of promotion or increase or decrease of forces, the company will give due regard to such factors as length of service, knowledge, training, ability, skill and efficiency, physical fitness, family status, number of dependents and place of residence. If other factors are equal, length of service will govern.

Discharges: The company shall have the right to lay off or discharge employees for cause or for lack of work. An employee discharged shall have the right to be advised of the reason for his discharge. In case the employee feels that he has been unjustly discharged, the matter will be taken up immediately for prompt settlement by the superintendent of industrial relations. Employees will not be discharged or discriminated against because of membership or non-membership in a union. In any case of alleged discrimination, the company will arbitrate the matter if satisfactory settlement is not arrived at otherwise.

Safety and Health: As in the past the company will earnestly endeavor to promote safety in every way. It will continue to maintain adequate facilities for the treatment of accidents and to protect the health of its employees.

Management: The management of the works and the direction of the working forces, including the right to hire, suspend or discharge for proper cause or transfer and the right to relieve employees from duty because of lack of work or for other legitimate reasons is vested exclusively in the company. This authority will not be used for purposes of discrimination against a member of a union.

Continuity of Practices: All established practices will continue as at present but will be subject to review as in the past by the works management in case of complaint from employees.

Takes State Police Post

HARRISBURG., Penna., July 1 (AP)—Maj. Lynn G. Adams, who yesterday resigned as superintendent of the state police, reconsidered his action at Gov. George H. Earle's request and prepared to take the oath today as deputy superintendent of the new Pennsylvania motor police.

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States Show New Interest In Social Welfare Demands

(Continued from Page 1)

whole, although it notes also some examples of "backward legislation."

Results of organized inter-state effort shine out in the anti-crime field. Thirty states entered into some form of co-operation either to control the "commuting criminal," or to rehabilitate parolees, or both. Responsible for this unusually concerted action was the Interstate Commission on Crime and a number of other co-operating organizations which sent out four model acts for the guidance of the state legislatures. Fifteen of the 30 states adopted all four of the acts, the remainder adopting one or more.

Slum Clearance Progresses

Drivers license laws, backed by national groups working for safety, also fared well. Thirteen states were reported as having enacted license laws this year by the National Safety Council. Three states also adopted the model uniform traffic code of the council. In all, more progress was made in this field in 1937 then ever before in one year, according to the Council.

Effects of slum-clearance agitation were also visible. Laws were adopted enabling cities to carry on low-cost housing projects in Arkansas, Georgia, Indiana, Maryland, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Oregon and Vermont. But legislation to this end is still lacking in 20 states, according to the council of state governments.

States gave attention to setting up machinery for phases of government made necessary by modern conditions. Twenty-one states enacted laws making official their commissions on inter-state co-operation, bringing the total number to 33. These commissions establish a kind of inter-state diplomatic service, enabling states to confer easily and officially on such matters as crime control, use of waterways, flood control, taxation, labor laws and other matters in which greater uniformity among the states is held socially desirable.

State planning, a comparatively new idea, found support in many legislatures. State planning boards were made official in Delaware, Georgia, Iowa, Nebraska, Nevada and Oklahoma. Maine and Florida allowed their state planning boards to be disbanded, but on the whole the planning movement is thought to have gained headway, for more than 40 states now have official boards.

Labor legislation in the states cut some new paths. State labor relations boards patterned after the national statute and dubbed "little Wagner acts" were established by acts passed in Wisconsin, Utah, Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania, according to the council of state governments. These acts provide state machinery for arbitration of labor disputes which do not involve inter-state commerce. Considerable minimum wage and maximum hour legislation was adopted, and several states set up state labor departments.

In the child labor field, where the states have been charged with being backward, some progress was made, even though ratification of the federal child labor amendment was not accomplished. Several states, among them California, Missouri, New York, North Carolina and Vermont, outlawed sale of products manufactured by child labor.

Disapproval of sit-down strikes was registered in Tennessee and Vermont, which outlawed them, and Pennsylvania put its own ban on company unions.

Education did not fare badly. State aid, which makes the wealthier areas contribute to the support of schools in the poorest districts, was newly voted or increased in Arkansas, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Utah. South Carolina assumed responsibility for an eight-month term, state-supported. Teacher retirement systems were established in Arkansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Washington, while four other states increased pensions or pay.

On the whole, state appropriations were not skimpy. Little Connecticut, for example, wrote its approval on a total of $117,898,907 in appropriations. That State broke its own previous records for quantity of legislation also. It passed a total of 1067 bills.

If there is any criticism to be made of the legislative sessions of 1937 as a group, it is that they were too busy. They average 250 laws to a legislature, and that is not counting the swirling mass of bills that went down to defeat and oblivion, but which also demanded attention. The wonder to many observers is that they got as much constructive legislation on the books as they did, all handicaps considered.

House Shortage in Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS, Eng. — Nearly 500,000 houses are immediately required to deal with the worst forms of bad housing in Britain, Mr. John G. Martin, housing expert, declared at a conference here recently of local authorities in Yorkshire, held under the auspices of the National Housing and Town Planning Council.

'Tenting Tonight' on a New Camp Ground

International

View From Air of First National Jamboree of Boy Scouts of America
Haines Point Section of Tent City, Housing Most of the Southern and Mid-Western Division

Churchmen Warn Against Increase In Liquor Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Christians are being "unmade" by the conditions under which men live today, declared the Rev. George A. Buttrick, minister of Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City, as he addressed the ordination class at the Toronto Conference of the United Church here recently. When one-quarter of the people on the planet are hungry and one-half are insecure, why not stop trying to defend the situation and mend it, he asked, and then stated that if it were mended it wouldn't have to be defended.

The Rev. A. J. Irwin of the Ontario Temperance Federation gave a warning that accidents have been increasing, and that since the time when government ownership began, ten years ago, there has been a steady increase in drinking, and campaigns to popularize it. In Ontario the beer sale has been almost trebled, and liquor sales have gone up to 46 per cent, he declared.

The same points were stressed by the Rev. Hugh Dobson, who deplored the fact that Ontario, which has had a remarkable past history in resistance to the evils of the liquor traffic, is becoming the heaviest drinking province in the Dominion. He blamed the increasing number of beverage rooms and the growing evil of so-called social drinking.

The report presented by the Evangelism and Social Service Committee urged increased vigilance against the spread of the liquor evil, especially through the cocktail habit and the practice of drinking toasts in alcoholic beverages. A protest was made against liquor advertising and propaganda of all forms. Approval was given the instruction of the general council to the evangelism and social service committee to undertake a study of the means whereby the element of private control and the incentive of private profit may be removed from the alcoholic trade.

The report also called attention to the insidious influences at work whereby games of chance in slot machines, raffles, lotteries, and sweepstakes under various names are becoming accepted practices.

The report urged formation of a committee on industrial relations to confer with provincial and civic bodies jointly in order to stress the necessity of more adequate measures to mitigate the hardship that is being endured.

Discussion of labor troubles and the rights and wrongs of industrial workers was a feature of the conference. The general council of the church, by resolution, has already given approval to the principles of collective bargaining.

President Greets Boy Scouts At First Jamboree Campfire

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 1—President Roosevelt sent word to 25,000 Boy Scouts at their opening campfire last night that he expected them to be "better Scouts and more stalwart citizens in the years to come" as a result of their attendance at the first national Scout jamboree here.

The President's message was read to his "fellow Scouts" assembled in the Washington Monument grounds, by Attorney General Homer S. Cummings. It was followed by the lighting of a giant "fellowship fire" with sparks struck from flint and steel by "Uncle Dan" Beard, veteran woodsman and Scout pioneer. Scouts from 25 nations were drawn into a huge circle of friendship.

"I had great pleasure last February in inviting you to hold the great national Scout jamboree here and now it is an honor and a privilege to welcome you to the nation's capital," the President told the Scouts.

Memorable Encampment

"How fitting that you should hold this jamboree in Washington with your camp pitched within sight of the White House and the Capitol and almost within the shadow of the Washington Monument and Lincoln Memorial. Yours will be a memorable encampment and I know you will draw inspiration from the environment and associations that will be yours during your stay in the city.

"The impressions which you will carry back to your homes will, I hope, be a permanent influence in your lives, for sooner than we who are older realize, you will assume the full responsibilities of citizenship. I firmly believe that few influences are more helpful in teaching self-reliance than is the influence which surrounds the youngsters enrolled in the Boy Scouts—and a preliminary training in self-reliance is surely an invaluable asset to those who a few years hence will assume all the duties and responsibilities of American citizenship.

"I have often expressed the conviction that there are many thousands of men throughout our country who are better citizens today because in boyhood they had enjoyed affiliation with the Boy Scouts. And so I like to think that the ideals of Scouting are not simply ideals for boys. Honor, honesty, straightforward dealing and a spirit of helpfulness toward others are ideals for men, and there is a better prospect that we shall find these characteristics in the men of the future if they are inculcated in boyhood through membership in the Boy Scouts.

"With these thoughts in my mind I bid all Scouts a welcome to Washington. I trust that your sojourn will be a pleasant one and that as a result of your rich and varied experiences here at the seat of government you will be better Scouts and more stalwart citizens in the years to come."

Dr. James E. West, chief scout executive, officiated at the fire-lighting ceremony participated in by 100 dancing "Indian Braves," trained by Ralph Hubbard, authority on American Indian lore.

The youngsters massed in the bleachers and overflowing onto the greensward, joined lustily in cheers for the Scout leaders and in the melodious scouting song, "Hail Scouting Spirit." One policeman insisted they could be heard all the way across the river in Virginia.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, vice-president of the Boy Scouts, thrilled the crowd with tales of his father. He passed along to them the advice, given by the first President Roosevelt to his sons, "Don't flinch, don't foul and hit the line hard."

Short talks were also delivered by Walter W. Head, national president, and by Commissioner George E. Allen, of the District of Columbia.

The jamboree camp has its own shortwave broadcasting station, operated by Boy Scout "hams" who spend many hours transmitting messages from the Scouts to the folks "back home." Special call letters — "W-3-USA" — have been assigned the station by the Federal Communications Commission.

New Jersey Limits Beer on Trains

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., June 30—Liquor licenses issued to railroads carry with them the right to sell or serve alcoholic beverages for consumption in club, dining and buffet cars and also in drawing rooms or private compartments, but not in the day coaches or open parlor cars, according to a ruling by D. Frederick Burnett, commissioner of the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control of New Jersey.

"Service of liquor in coaches or parlor cars," Mr. Burnett said, "is not only inappropriate to the place, but might well become wholly obnoxious to fellow passengers. If one doesn't like it in a club car, he can retire to his own seat or berth in another car, but those in the coaches or open parlor cars have no other place to go."

The ruling was the answer to a question placed before Mr. Burnett by P. A. Eilerman, superintendent of dining car service of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

Condemned Man Blames Liquor for Hold-Up Killing

OSSINING, N. Y., July 1 (AP)—Four men, scheduled for execution in Sing Sing prison's electric chair tonight for a Brooklyn murder, awaited hopefully for executive clemency from Governor Lehman.

They were Tony Garlaus, leader of the quartet in a cafe holdup Nov. 8, 1936, during which Isaac Shain was killed and his three accomplices—Raymond Norton, Watson Edwards and Harry Eisenberg.

Garlaus took upon himself the blame for slaying Shain, a customer in the cafe.

"If anyone is going to be sacrificed, I should be the one," he said. "I arranged the whole thing. If I had been sober, I wouldn't be here."

A New Threat to Temperance

(Continued from Page 1)

almost a complete, balanced food, containing all the food elements the human body needs, including essential vitamins, while beer contains only water, alcohol, starch and a very small amount of protein, some minerals and no vitamins. The poisonous effects of the alcohol in beer make even its narrow nutritional uses strictly limited and of little value even to an adult."

Having written this in 1934, Dr. Emerson has recently reaffirmed it in the face of the claims being made by the brewers in regard to the food value of beer. He has also declared that the brewers are misquoting and misusing his statement.

Dr. Emerson's sweeping rejection of beer as a food has thrown all the claims of the foundation on this subject under the gravest suspicion. It also reveals how the foundation can seem to amass authentic sounding quotations relative to the caloric value of beer, for only too often the foundation leaves out that part which discusses the poisons and offsetting effect of the alcohol in beer.

From the German Association of Neurologists and Psychologists comes a quotation which appears almost designed to meet and discredit the basic purpose of the brewers.

"Any claim that beer is healthful by virtue of the calories therein is an attempt to mislead the people," the association states. "The drinking of liquor and also of beer even in such quantities pot ordinarily considered intoxicating lessens personal resistence to all kinds of disease, shortens life, and produces crime and accidents."

The British Central Control Board for the liquor traffic in 1916 appointed a committee to consider the effects of alcohol upon health and industrial efficiency. This council reported against all alcohol as a food, stressing the fact that its injurious effects far outweighed any nutritional value it might have.

Thus unimpeachable authorities of almost official status in two great beer drinking countries of Europe reverse almost entirely the assertions now being made in behalf of beer.

Despite this fact, despite the fact that an everwhelming weight of medical testimony deems beer injurious, the foundation is attempting to persuade America that beer is a harmless and beneficial food for the home. Much of this persuasion partially quotes a few dietitians and perhaps a medical man or two but in the main the appeal is made through descriptive and romanticized effusions that would challenge the adjectives of some travel circulars. Beer is depicted as "the amber liquid," "the sparkling fluid," the jolly elbow friend of ye old British literati around tavern ingle nooks. The brewers know that their fundamental appeal must always be through the appetites of men, through their appetites for the picturesque, and through their appetites as gourmands. Hence the foundation's beer-as-food propaganda moves swiftly over expert testimony on this subject to poetize at great length over descriptions designed to whet the appetites.

Yet the great mass of solid and expert testimony on this subject strips away this persiflage and uncovers the irreducible fact that beer is alcoholic and is therefore injurious, physically, morally and spiritually.

Temperance leaders ask what could be more completely damaging to the foundation's beer-as-food propaganda and to its good faith than the following quotation extracted by Dr. F. I. Furry from the United States Brewer's year book for 1913:

"The chemists and the brewers alike admit that practically, the food value of alcohol and even beer—in spite of its nourishing addition—is too small to be considered. The quantity of beer necessary to nourish the system would be so large as to act as a poison."

That quotation is from the year book of the United States Brewers Association, a major nucleus of the present United States Industrial Brewers Foundation. Yet despite this self-recognition and admission that the nourishing value of beer is too small to be considered and that the beer necessary to nourish the system would be so large as to be poisonous, these same interests are today attempting to get beer into the home to be used as food by the whole family and even by expectant mothers.

Miss Harriet E. Vittum, head resident of Northwestern University Settlement and recently voted in a newspaper contest "Chicago's most useful woman," had this to say of the brochure, "Beer in the American Home":

"It is beautifully printed, attractively illustrated and proportionately dangerous. It aims to introduce beer into chocolate cake, into the salad dressing, and into the cabbage slaw. Its real aim is to make every human being dependent upon some kind of unnatural stimulant in his food from early infancy."

It may appear from the evidence that this beer-as-food propaganda is so contradictory, so easily disproved, so readily exposed as subtle, self-seeking advertising that it is a fatuous and futile attempt upon the part of the brewers. Its danger, however, lies in the fact that it will fall into the hands of those who cannot get at the facts. And it is by such dressed up and innocent appearing propaganda that the uninformed may be deceived, according to Miss Jessie F. Binford, executive director of the Juvenile Protective Association of Chicago.

Finally the testimony of such traffic experts as Sydney J. Williams, of the National Safety Council, who held that beer intoxicates and impairs driving; such testimony as that of Prof. Walter R. Miles of Yale University, perhaps, the foremost authority on alcohol's effects, who testified that beer as low as 3.5 per cent is definitely intoxicating; such testimony as that of Judge J. M. Braude of the Chicago Boy's Court, who stated that 40 per cent of the boys who come before him come after taking a glass of beer—all this testimony, to cite merely a fraction of that available, discloses that the foundation is trying to wedge into the home an article that is explosive morally and socially and injurious physically.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Gate Swings In

By Nora Burglon

Chapter Thirteen

"It is as people have been saying," said Dunkel Per, with a wag of his head.

"What have they been saying?" demanded the woman.

"The troll have become weary of having people tramping about overhead. Now they have taken the sheep so there will be an end to herding on this side of the mountain."

"Six hundred sheep!" cried the Mistress. "They certainly could not disappear in the wink of an eye. They must be around here somewhere. We will have to look for them.

"Come along, Minda, we shall have to do the best we can to trail them down." So the girl went in one direction and the Mistress in the other, but when evening came they had not found so much as a scrap of wool to indicate what direction the flock had gone.

"The only thing we can do now is to go down to the valley and stir up the people there to help us make a search of the mountains!" said the Mistress.

They rode directly to the Bailiff and reported their loss.

"Considering what has already happened up there," said the officer, "it is time we got at the source of what is causing trouble up there. An entire flock of sheep cannot just vanish. I'll get my men together and we will set out to investigate the first thing in the morning."

Next morning Minda found her way into the garden at Dalstorp. When her thoughts were troubled it made her feel better to walk about amongst the blossoms. She was still in the garden when there came a clinking of metal and the patter of feet on the road. Looking up, she saw Ole and Per. Each had a large wooden bucket heaping with lingon berries.

Berry-Pickers

"Where have you been?" Minda demanded, glancing up with interest

"Up in the mountains picking berries," they said, "on account of the dry season there is a scarcity of them this year. They have dried up entirely in some places, so the Captain down at Halmsund is paying fifty öre per liter for them." A liter was a little more than a quart.

"Fifty öre!" cried Minda. "And will he buy from anybody?"

"I think so," said the boys, "he is shipping them in barrels of sea water to America for the Christmas trade."

Minda did not wait to hear more. She rushed into the house. She had found a way in which she could earn the other eight kronor she must have by fall for her school clothes. If she went to the mountains she would be certain to have the money. There was an abundance of berries growing around the stream at Dalstorp.

The Mistress looked up from her work when the girl came into the room. Minda asked if she might be allowed to go to the pasture for the day to pick lingon.

"Yes," she said, "you may; but after what has happened up there on the mountain I would much rather that you did not go."

"I'll take Stor Greta with me. Nothing could happen as long as he is with me."

Since it was not possible for her to carry home by hand all the berries she could pick in a day, she fetched the panniers used on the pony and buckled them to the goat. This preparation made, Minda prepared herself a lunch, and was then ready to set out for the day.

The birch and aspen along the fences were turning yellow, and the grain shocks in the field stood weathering in the wind. Another fall was coming. The sound of winter was already in the somber rumble of the wind.

"Winter won't be bad at all if only we may stay on at Dalstorp," Minda said to Stor Geta. The goat walked along as sure of himself and the world as though he had found a place that he would never be turned out of.

The pasture was a silent spot today. It looked lonely and as deserted as though it had been years since anybody lived here. The squirrels, who had been friends of hers this summer, now sat in the high limbs of the trees and scolded at Minda as though she were a stranger. There was a brooding look about the herd hut as it stood stolidly regarding the forest. The girl paused to listen, hoping she would hear the bleating of the sheep somewhere, but except for the breeze that rippled the grasses, nothing stirred in the pasture.

Drill and Chisel Again

The ground was covered with berries. On account of the jagged rocks which were hidden by the vines, Minda had to tread carefully. She picked hurriedly. In another two weeks school would start. If she did not have the money her aunt expected in the fall, she would be no welcome boarder during the winter, that was certain.

As the baskets filled, the girl's eyes brightened. She perhaps could make half of what she needed this very day. If the Mistress would allow her a day here next week also, her worries would be settled for good and all.

The girl picked rapidly until noon, then she unpacked her lunch and settled down to enjoy her food. She had barely finished her bun, when she heard a sharp metallic tapping in the distance. It was a familiar sound . . . after the many times she had listened to it she knew it as the Storekeeper's hammer and chisel.

Minda sprang to her feet. She meant to go right straight down to where the man was working and demand what he was doing here on their land again.

There was the gleam of battle in her eyes, as she descended upon the tapper today. The same drill and chisel were at work, but the man was different. This one had hair so light that the sun spun webs of gold in it.

"Why are you tapping here?" Minda demanded, fiercely, scowling down upon the other.

The fellow swung about. It was Odin, the Storekeeper's assistant. There was a look of happy surprise in his eyes. "Ah, the Captain, herself!"

"Captain nothing," snapped the girl. "I want to know what you are doing here on the Dalstorp property."

"Would you be very disappointed if you did not get an answer to your question, now?"

"I would be disappointed no matter what you said," cried the girl, "because I am disappointed in you. I told you before the kind of men the Storekeeper got were laces that would fit his shoe, and that is what you are, too. Just an old shoe-lace!"

"You are right," said the other, "but possibly I shan't have to be one much longer." With that he thrust his tools into his pocket and turning away walked briskly down the trail which led to Bewdalen.

Minda returned to the berry patch, pondering the words of the other.

The End of a Day

Lower down in the valley, where the sea dipped into the land, there were Viking Mounds. When she was six years old a professor from the University of Upsala had spent the summer excavating one of these mounds. He had taken a ship out of one of them, but it had required so much labor to carry on that work, the professor had never been able to hire men enough to return and do any more digging. Was it possible Flint Anders was looking for Viking Mounds up here?

Minda shook her head again. No, that was impossible, for the Vikings made their mounds in the lowlands close to the sea, so they would be within sound of the waves.

The baskets became heavy with berries. Strange it was indeed to think that here she was walking about on a Swedish mountain top picking berries which would be eaten by boys and girls in a strange and far-away country at Christmas time.

Stor Geta had, however, scented trouble on the air. He left his grazing suddenly and clambered upon the high rock. There he stood scenting the air while his small quick eye kept a sharp lookout upon the trail below. Minda did not notice the restlessness of the goat. One liter more of lingon and they would be ready to leave for home.

The earth shadows were lengthening. Somewhere in the distance a cow bell tinkled dreamily, but the stream that flowed through the pasture gurgled on as before. Day and night were all the same to it.

Minda got to her feet and stretched herself. She had picked over seven liters of lingon, so she felt she could afford to go home.

"If I get as much for those berries as the boys did, I shall lack only one krona of having what I need. Think of that, Stor Geta!"

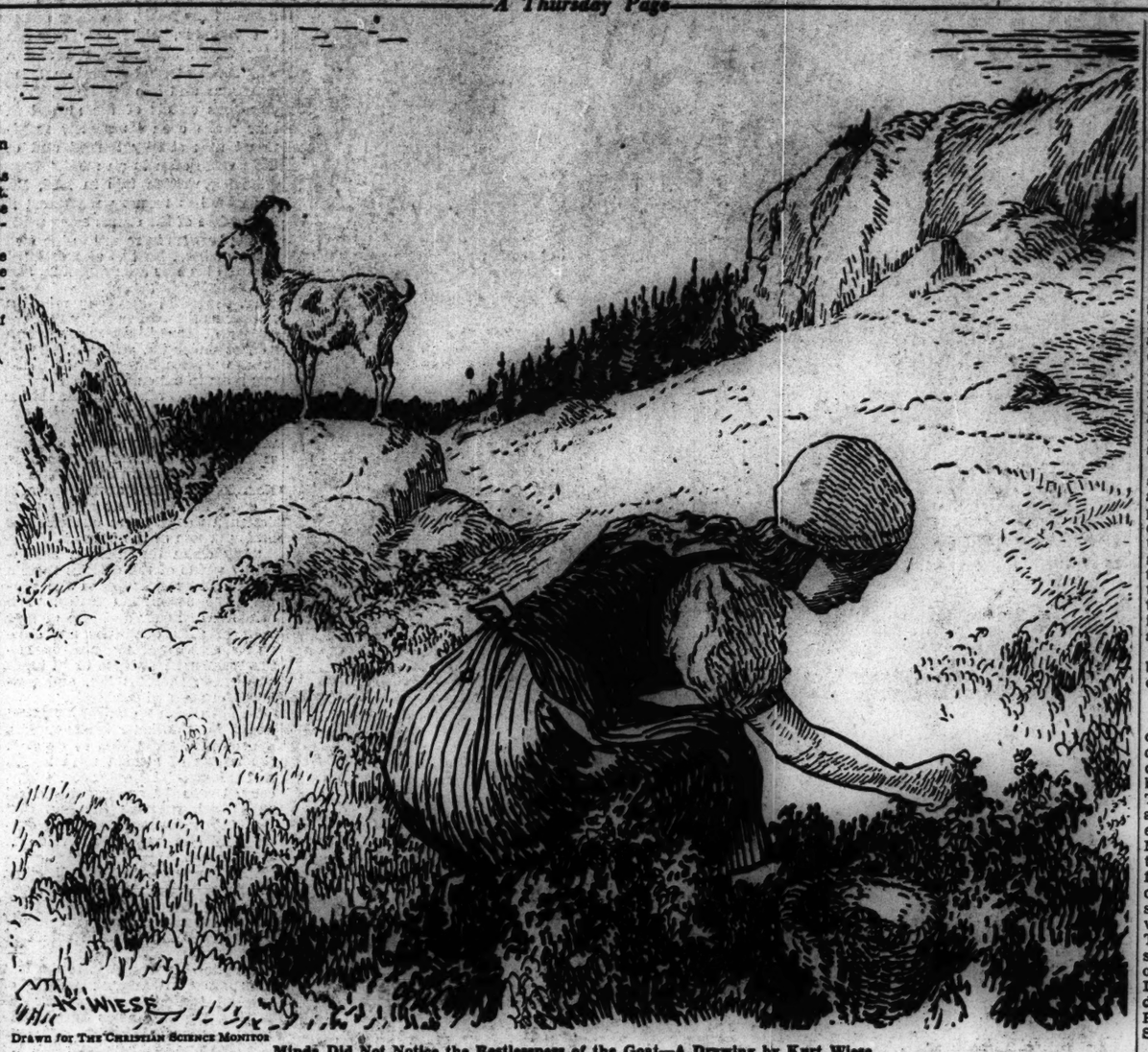
The goat listened with interest.

Minda had emptied the last of her berries into the panniers which were to go on Stor Geta's back, when something came suddenly crashing through the forest towards her. It was roaring so loudly she did not wait to see it plunge into the clearing. Shrieking, she raced for the safety of the herd hut.

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story So Far

The Mistress of Dalstorp and Minda, hearing from Dunkel Per that half the 600 sheep he was herding had vanished, had made a quick trip to the mountain enclosure, when our last chapter ended, finding that all the rest of the sheep were gone. There had been reports of a hulder, a traditional Swedish creature, on the mountain ever since the Mistress let her fabo-vall, or mountain pasture, as grazing ground for the sheep of neighboring farmers. She had needed the rent to pay a bill that Flint Anders, the storekeeper, insisted she owed him, but he pressed her for it and she arranged to auction her furniture. While she and Minda prepared for the auction, Stor Geta (pronounced Stoor Yet-a), Minda's goat, smashed a large mirror, and out of its frame fell papers—one of which was a receipted bill for the amount Anders claimed.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Minda Did Not Notice the Restlessness of the Goat—A Drawing by Kurt Wiese

Camping in Great Britain

There are many ways of camping, from the fixing up of a sheet in the back garden to joining a group and doing the thing in style. It can be the greatest fun in the world, or it can be of all things the most miserable—it just depends on the way one sets about it.

A haphazard, hoping-for-the-best, sort of method is pretty certain to end in disappointment, if not the nearest boarding house! Whereas an intelligently thought-out plan will insure the full delights of which camping is capable. Like everything else, it pays to do the thing well, and a little trouble taken at the outset saves a deal of bother later on.

Many young people with the coming of warmer weather, feel the all-impelling urge to camp; to get away into the air and sunshine, to pitch a tent in some enchanting spot and live as near to nature as possible.

It all sounds so easy. And so it would be, if one had endless space to choose from and an instinctive knowledge of what should, or should not, be done. England, you see, even with Scotland and Wales tacked on, is only a small island, far too small for all the jolly things one wants to do in it, and pitching a tent is a bit of a problem.

No Right of Way

The camper who innocently believes that Britannia rules the waves but doesn't mind who rules the land quickly discovers his mistake. Regulations of one sort or another abound, and the boy and his tent, for some reason or other, always seem to come last in the line of consideration.

Let me give you the case of a keen camper, with the best intentions in the world, who, finding his way barred by notices warning him that trespassers would be prosecuted, that there was no right of way, that the land was preserved for a bird sanctury, etc., betook himself to the highest Highlands of Scotland only to be told that he was disturbing the stags.

"Right!" said he, and exchanged his tent for a canoe. But no sooner had he launched his small and inoffensive craft on a river than he was called back from the bank. Rivers, it seemed—or at any rate, this particular one—were preserved for the sole use and comfort of trout and salmon! At this point the well-intentioned camper decided to join a club and profit from the experiences of others, and we may take it for granted that he lived happily ever after.

In England, the Camping Club of Great Britain and Ireland, with Lord Baden-Powell as its president, is a mine of information, and gladly gives invaluable advice. Every part of the country in which there are sufficient members has a District Association which arranges programs of camping fixtures in the summer and rambles in the winter.

A Golden Rule

There are also permanent camp site representatives who not only give full particulars as to where to go and how to get there, but what to do and what not to do when you arrive. There are section representatives, too, dealing with canoe camps, mountaineering camps, caravan camps, as well as the folk dance group, and photographic group.

The club also works in connection with the International Federation of Camping Clubs, which arranges reunions of campers from different countries and assists members wishing to camp or tour abroad to do so in the happiest and most economical way.

The boy or girl who has never camped before, and who belongs to no camping group, can learn everything regarding necessary equipment from the technical commission appointed by the club to deal specially with kit. This naturally varies according to which section of camping he or she chooses, but a golden rule holds good for all—buy the best. It is the cheapest and lightest in the long run.

The canoeist who is wondering what type of craft to get and what equipment to take must first choose his water and buy accordingly. For easy transit to and from lake or river, or from one reach to another, the folding canoe meets many needs, since it can be taken apart and packed into two or three bundles, and when erected will carry full camping equipment for a holiday of several weeks.

Those who are going to confine their activities to a single stretch of water, however, can manage quite well with a rigid wooden, or wood and canvas, canoe, which is simple to manage and to keep in repair. Here, again, the club gives many hints regarding the best kind of woodwork, metal fittings, rubber skins, deck fabrics, as well as the need for kit not included with the boat, such as spray-covers, sponge-rubber pads for back-rests, seat cushions and some kind of oilskin or proofed fabric jacket with full skirt to spread over the spray-cover opening.

Among the Peaks

A hankbook, issued by the British Canoe Union, provides itineraries for several hundreds of miles of rivers and Scottish lochs over which—by the by—salmon and trout have no monopoly!

There are many young people for whom the thrills of climbing make a special appeal—with a camp among the peaks thrown in—and in order that they may combine a camping and climbing holiday the mountaineering section has been established. This section organizes climbing tours at home and abroad, including mountain-tramping, rock-climbing and cave exploration, with a rope ladder which can be borrowed by members of the club.

Although it is best to have some knowledge of climbing before joining this section, novices are welcomed, and soon become experts at the art.

With those who have cars at their disposal, the desire to hitch a caravan on behind and run around the country with a real little house is particularly strong. Here, of course, no fixed rules can be laid, the weight and size of the caravan depending on the power of the car, the number of people going on the trip, and the part of the country to be visited.

In the April issue of its monthly magazine, Camping, the club gives much useful information as to what size of caravan different cars can tow; the best method of overhauling a caravan before setting out on a tour, and the latest models to choose from.

The country has so much to offer the camper that it is a very little thing to ask his full respect and consideration in return. There is a standard to which he should conform, covered in a code drawn up by the club, by which he will not only help to preserve the beauty of the district in which he finds himself, but add to his own pleasure and peace of mind.

It was largely because campers, in a selfish eagerness to get everything, failed to respect their sites and the feelings of the country people, that the club was originally formed and the code drawn up. Obeying the few simple rules the camper and his tent will not fail to find a welcome in most places.

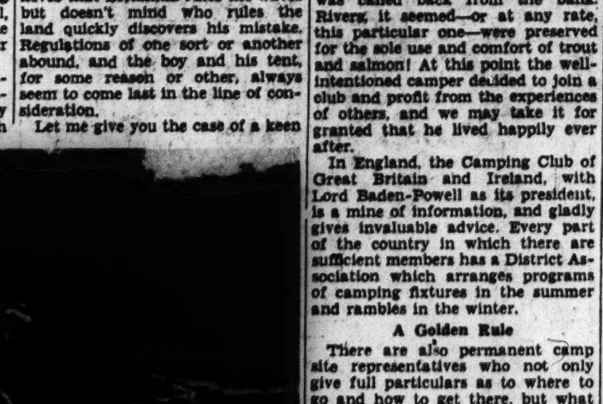
Both Photographs Copyrighted by The Camping Club of Great Britain and Ireland

A Camper Crossing a River in Devonshire, England, With Full Equipment on His Back

Monotone

Silver needles of long thin rain
tinkle against the window pane,
ending their flight to earth from a sky
now invisibly gray on high;
marking, as drop by drop they pass,
staccato notes upon the glass,
the rhythm and color of a rainy day. . . .
a monotone of silver gray.

MILDRED NICKERSON



A Convenient Tent for the Individual Camper. (Note Extra Sheet to Prevent Rain From Dripping Through)

Among the Motion Pictures

Our Motion Picture Signpost

Jane Withers, whose bag of pranks most of you must be familiar with by this time, is now appearing in a new film entitled "Angel's Holiday." Angel is a small girl with a large facility for getting into mischief. As usual, she emerges as an infant prodigy who pulls the strings of romance, foils the police, captures the bandits and performs other impossible feats required by the story. Sally Blane, Robert Kent, Joan Davis and Frank Jenks support Miss Withers.

Although scarcely more likely, "Step Lively, Jeeves," is on the whole better entertainment, especially for those who own Jeeves not only as the perfect gentleman's gentleman, but also as one of their favorite characters. Arthur Treacher plays Jeeves again with his customary aplomb which is tested time and again when the gloomy visaged manservant falls into the clutches of two American confidence men.

They tell Jeeves that he is the direct descendant of Sir Francis Drake and therefore the sole inheritor of the fabulous Drake fortune. They neglect to mention, however, that the fortune is quite non-existent. Matters are severely complicated when an American gangster's wife trying to crash society decides to lionize Jeeves. There is a romance provided by a girl reporter, Patricia Ellis, and her millionaire boy friend, Robert Kent. Alan Dinehart, George Givot and John Harrington are the accompanying players in one of the best Jeeves films to date.

In a more serious and artistic vein is Robert Flaherty's "Elephant Boy," adapted from Rudyard Kipling's "Toomai of the Elephants." There is humor, of course, and a good deal of genuine charm. We particularly enjoyed the scenes between Sabu, a 12-year-old native Indian, and his magnificent elephant Iravatha. The photography is artistic throughout. The story concerns Sabu's efforts to become a real elephant hunter, which, of course, he does with the help of his elephant.

We have previously mentioned "Captains Courageous," but it is such an outstanding example of motion picture achievement that we feel justified in calling it to your attention again. Kipling's story has been changed somewhat, but the motivating idea remains the same, and the acting by Freddie Bartholomew, Spencer Tracy, Lionel Barrymore, Melvyn Douglas, John Carradine, Mickey Rooney and the others is excellent. The sea photography ranks with the finest we have seen.

(This Guide appears on this page on the first Thursday each month.)

Vacation Days

Now every little fluttering bird
Pushed from the nest in greening weather,
Practices joyful notes once heard
Shaking importantly each feather.

And over fields of springing wheat
Rises carefree and gaily sings,
Against a harvesting day's heat
Pure, riotous adventure flings.

So boys and girls try unused ways
Of rugged mountain, cavernous sea,
Growing as grow the long, full days
That summer clothes in jollity.

LAURA BENET.

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The Stamp Corner

By Frank L. Wilson

The new publication of the Post Office Department, "A Description of United States Postage Stamps," shows illustrations of the United States stamps issued from July 1, 1847, to Dec. 31, 1936, and includes a description of each printing. This authoritative guide book takes us from the 5-cent Franklin and 10-cent Washington stamps of 1847 through 90 years of stamp issues to the current 1-cent Army and Navy stamps, showing us the beautiful designs used during this period and acquainting many collectors, perhaps for the first time, with all the designs. Philatelic books on United States stamps have been hampered in the past by being unable to illustrate the stamps.

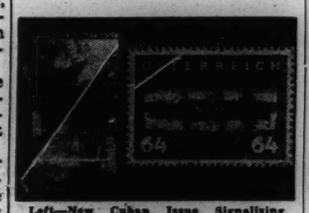
There has been some criticism about the beauty and design of late stamp issues of our stamps as compared with stamp issues from foreign countries, but should one look over the stamps illustrated in the new government book one must admit that our stamps are beautiful and artistically engraved. So popular has this book become that the first printing has been completely sold out and another printing is now being made.

The book sells for 25 cents and may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

Other Handbooks

The United States postage stamps of the twentieth century have been carefully and expertly written up and described in a series of three volumes by Beverly S. King and Max G. Johl. The first volume, originally compiled and written in 1932, has recently been entirely re-written and enlarged by Mr. Johl. The book is profusely illustrated with portraits and pictures from which the designs of the various stamps were taken as well as sketches and illustrations showing varieties of the stamps themselves. This volume covers the postage stamps from the Pan-American issue of 1901 to the Pilgrim issue of 1920. Its price is $4 and may be ordered direct from the publishers, Lindquist Publications, 2 West Forty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.

The United States stamps of the nineteenth century have likewise been covered in a book by John Luff, but this book has long been sold out and at present is difficult to obtain. The demand for books on these early issues has been so great that various volumes are in the course of writing-up and printing. There has been so much research work done since the issuance of the Luff book that various stamp issues and periods are to have their own volumes and monographs.



Left—New Cuban Issue Signalizing Fourth Centenary of Introduction of Sugar Cane on the Island. Right—Austrian Stamp Showing New Express Tug "Oesterreich" Against Vienna's Picturesque Skyline

Stamps of Many Countries

Austria has issued three stamps commemorating the first Danube Steamship Company. The 12g red-brown stamp shows a picture of the first Danube steamship, the "Maria Anna" which made its first voyage in 1837; the 24g shows a picture of a modern passenger steamer and the 64g, the new express tug "Oesterreich" with a view of Vienna's picturesque skyline in the background.

Australia will replace three values of the present series of stamps with new designs about August 2nd. The values are the 3d, which will show a portrait of H. M. King VI, the 6d showing the Kookaburra bird, and the 1s showing the Lyre bird.

Czechoslovakia will soon issue a special stamp to commemorate the famous battle of Zborov, which took place in 1917.

Danzig has issued a set of two miniature sheets honoring the Danzig National Stamp Exhibition, one for regular postage use and one for airmail. The issuance of miniature sheets by different countries has become a popular fad and this year will see several varieties added to a rapidly growing list.

Denmark honored the occasion of the silver jubilee of King Christian's accession to the throne with four special stamps. The 5 öre value shows a view of Marselisborg Palace; the 15 öre, a view of Amelienborg Palace and the 10 and 30 öre, a portrait of the King on horseback.

France issued a series of two commemoratives on the occasion of the centenary of the first French railway and the thirteenth International Railway Congress recently held in Paris. The 30c pictures an electric train and the 1.50 fr. pictures a modern stream-lined locomotive.

Guatemala has issued a series of 12 stamps in honor of the sixth year in office of President-Gen. George Ubico. The first 10 values are of small oblongs and two high values of rather large format.

Hungary has issued two new portrait stamps, one of Ferenc Kolcsey (5f.), a well-known Hungarian poet.

Monaco, a small principality on the southern coast of France and bordering on the Mediterranean Sea, has issued a series of five stamps of pictorial design. The 50c value shows a land view with a glimpse of the sea in the background; the 90c shows a second land view, the 1.50 fr., a part of the fortifications and the harbor, and the 2 fr. 5 fr. show a portrait of Prince Louis.

Russia, in honor of the Soviet Architects' Convention in Moscow in June, issued a special architectural set of eight stamps. The buildings are of modern architecture and include the Meyerhold Theater on the 3 and 10 k values, the Moscow Post Office on the 5 and 15 k, the Red Army Palace on the 20 and 50 k, Hotel Moscow on the 30 k and the Soviet Palace on the 40 k.

United States Stamps

United States: On July 13 the United States Government will place on sale at both New York, N. Y., and Marietta, Ohio, the new commemorative stamp to be issued in connection with the 150th anniversary of the Adoption of the Ordinance of 1787 and the establishment of the Northwest Territory. The new stamp will be 3c denomination and of the usual horizonal commemorative size. The designer of the stamp is A. R. Meissner of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the initial order for printing is 65,000,000 stamps.

The Virginia Dare stamp, 5c value, will be placed on first day sale at Manteo, N. C. on Aug. 18.

A miniature souvenir sheet will be issued in connection with the Convention of the Society of Philatelic Americans at Nashville, N. C., in August. The first day of sale at Asheville, N. C. is Aug. 26. The small sheet will contain a single copy of the 10c Smoky Mountain design of the National Parks series of 1934.

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Du'an—The Forgotten Valley

THE Arab children greeted us with shrill cries, but their elders remained silent, motionless with the uncertainty of worldly wisdom; until the first of our donkeys touched foot upon one of the little mud viaducts that link village to village along the Du'an valley.

The bottom of the valley was hidden beneath surging brown water, hurrying towards the wider reaches of the wadi, where it could fling itself to right and left and be free to settle down and refresh the thirsty earth.

* * *

I HAD LOST my sandals, and with bare feet I took a flying jump to the first of the viaducts within leap; while the rest of the caravan followed more sedately, scrambling down into the water-logged gully and then heaving themselves up again to solid earth by holding on to the donkeys' tails.

The viaducts are the streets of the towns and villages in the Wadi Du'an. They give the landscape the appearance of being ribbed and corrugated; but the centuries have found them necessary for safety, since otherwise water after the storms would sweep the traveller away. The high road between the various villages is really a water course, so that progress is slow and at night risky. Two people can pass abreast on the viaducts; and in certain places, where they have been widened for donkey transport, three can pass each other by.

* * *

WE WERE MET by a deputation from the Governor Princes of the district—the brothers Ba Surrha. Our descent from the mountains had been noticed by the guards on the watch towers; so that, during the two hours we had taken coming down from the Djol, preparations had been made to receive us.

On every side, Arab children, pleased by the approach of new arrivals, jumped high into the air to express their delight, clapping their hands in a rough, expressive rhythm. A slave, representing the Governor Princes, received me with a gentle air; and at the same time a deputation from the richest of the chiefs took me solemnly by the hand and asked after my health. What I was doing there seemed not to concern them at all; it was my well-being after the storm that exercised them, surely a testimony to the fadeless hospitality of Arabia.

* * *

WADING AND CLIMBING through the honeycomb of streets, we left the caravan and the bedu behind, Abdu and I mounting a slope that was part of the mountainside; above us loomed a strange, fortress-like building made of mud six feet thick, square, and not rounded and towered like the castles of Europe, dwarfed for all its six stories of exalted mud, by the ramparts of the Du'an cliffs.

High up in the featureless wall, a head peered out in the gathering dusk and surveyed us closely. Satisfied we were not enemies, but friends of the Ba Surrha, the guard gave a tug at a long connecting rope which pulled a chain that, in its turn, lifted a latch to allow the massive gateway to swing inwards. Our entry might have been effected by Heath Robinson in person; but, with the portcullis raised, the freedom of the castle and its mysteries stretched invitingly before us. We now found ourselves in a courtyard, with a further slope to climb, and another massive door appeared in one of the main buildings. Unseen people were watching us from the depths of these walls. A signal was given and a peep-hole was disclosed; a sudden, fierce, bearded face looked down with suspicion. Satisfied by what he saw, the guard allowed us to pass through into a second courtyard; we walked across this for the ceremony of peep-hole and face to be repeated once again, only now it was a younger man who surveyed us, this time an African slave whose face darkened the aperture through which he looked. At last we were in the inner sanctuaries of the castle; and I found our escort had been increased by seven or eight patriarchal figures robed in white, royal blue, and one in a long nightgown of green and yellow.

* * *

WE FUMBLED OUR way along passages sleeping in the half light; to my disquiet, I was now pressed into the front of the procession and, in silence, our skirted procession followed slowly into a more magnificent courtyard than any we had yet passed, roofed in, and supported by pillars square like the castle itself, decorated by barbaric carving, embossed and colored crudely.

Robed and semi-robed figures squatted on carpets and cushions, motionless as statues, their backs to the wall. A medley of strange color and personality encircled three sides of the room in excitement, leaving the remaining space for ourselves; everyone who was anyone must have been present in that vaulted room in the ruling palace of this forgotten valley. It was easy to pick out the two Princes of Du'an, not on account of spectacular clothes, but because of the added dignity of their deportment. They were plainly dressed in tailored duck jackets and plaided skirts; their heads were shaven close, but they resettled their turbans of red and yellow patterned cloth, like a man putting on his hat again. Then, rising in one motion to their feet, they approached me with an indescribable air of courtesy, their lean brown fingers closed over my cold hands, communicating a warmth of welcome that I have never experienced before, so that in that moment I knew I had fallen among friends.

NORMAN STONE PEARN

Trees in the Wind

BECAUSE there are poplars and elms outside my window,
All afternoon I have been far in the woods.
Because I am fortunate and companioned by tree-tops,
My room has been filled with the rush of wind through shaking leaves.

Long-ago man,
In the caverned dark of forests,
I know what strange and dimly comprehended awe must have inspired you
When that mystic presence moved unseen above you,
Voiced like the sea's distant outcry.

Wind that has sifted across the universe a million times—
Pour your amphoric singing through the leaves.
It is not strange to me, not lonely;
Long have I loved it.

Trees with the wind in your leaves outside my window—
How can I be sufficiently grateful
For the beauty of your shaken boughs?

DOLORES CAIRNS

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"AU BORD D'UNE RIVIÈRE": *A Water Color by Richard Bonington*

IN 1817, the English artist, Richard Bonington, then fifteen years old, went to live in France. While in Calais, the boy began to study seriously the theory of water-color painting with Louis Francia.

Most of the year 1820 Bonington spent in the studio of Baron Gros in Paris; but the classical art taught there did not interest or please him, nor did he interest or please his professor. This picture, "Au Bord d'une Rivière," probably painted at about this time, now in the Fabre Art Museum at Montpellier in the south of France, may have been one of those which revealed Bonington's talent to Gros and gave rise to the following story that has been told with several variations.

One day, while passing an art shop, Baron Gros was particularly struck by the wonderfully bold touch and luminosity of the water colors displayed in the window. When he heard that they were painted by his own pupil, Bonington, he immediately returned to his studio where he frankly told his pupil that he was destined for a notable career and had nothing more to learn from his teacher. Bonington, nevertheless, continued to work in Gros' studio; while he spent hours copying at the Louvre and in occasional sketching excursions along the Seine.

Delacroix, whose close friend Bonington later became, wrote of him: "I remember when I was making copies at the Louvre . . . I saw there a big boy about fifteen to seventeen years old who was making water-color sketches of the works of the old masters. These water colors were already masterly and full of spirit, and contrasted with Bonington's apparent tranquility."

Bonington's pictures are as greatly admired in Paris as in London, for he belongs both to France and to England. Many art critics in these countries are agreed that he united the best features of the methods of execution of the two schools. The result is a strikingly original art with remarkable, brilliant coloring, vigorous and truthful.

"Put up again thy sword"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NATIONS, piling up armaments and implements of war as rapidly as modern machinery can produce them, seem to have forgotten, or perhaps to have discarded as impractical, the definite command of Christ Jesus, the great Exemplar. In rebuking Peter's act of retaliation, he said (Matthew 26:52), "Put up again thy sword into his place: for all they that take the sword shall perish with the sword."

Could any protection which the disciples might have offered their beloved Master have seemed more timely than Peter's act, which brought instant rebuke from Jesus' lips? For he, the greatest benefactor the world had ever known, was being betrayed into the hands of those who wished to destroy him. Yet, by his very rebuke of retaliation, the Master left for all time his example of the only true way by which all warlike deeds or instincts can be overcome.

His very goodness and power to heal and save had stirred up hatred, revenge, and the desire for his destruction in the thoughts of those who would not accept the truth he taught and practiced. But it was not his method to strike back. On the contrary, we are told in St. Luke's version of this incident (Luke 22:51) that Jesus touched the ear of the high priest's servant, which had been so impetuously cut off by his disciple, "and healed him."

Was there ever a clearer evidence of love and true service than that? Returning blessing for hatred, the Master once again proved his understanding that God—Love—is the Healer of all mortal strife and discord. This healing act proved also that he felt neither resentment nor anger at the indignity and injustice he was about to suffer in order that he might win the victory over death, for himself, even as he had for others.

Christian Science is revealing to humanity today the same understanding which enabled Christ Jesus to perform his mighty acts nearly two thousand years ago. In her inspired textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy teaches all receptive hearts to overcome hatred, revenge, lust, and selfish greed, with the same compassionate love and true service expressed so fully by Jesus. The spiritual understanding which reveals God as inexhaustible Life and omnipresent Love, and man as His perfect, spiritual child, enables us to relinquish all evil feelings, such as malice or resentment against our neighbor, when we feel we have been wronged. Following humbly in the Master's footsteps, we return good for evil, that is, we learn to acknowledge and understand that evil, having neither origin nor existence, because it does not come from God, has neither power nor presence. On the other hand, good, expressed in brotherly love and kindly deeds, and in seeing our fellow man as the child of God, is able to bring about the healing of any inharmonious situation, whether it be between individuals or between nations.

As we hold steadfastly to the spiritual understanding of man's true nature, evil desires, anger, distrust, and revenge, felt first in the hearts of mankind and then manifested as material weapons against one's neighbor, will be destroyed. Then the prophecy of Isaiah (2:4) will indeed be fulfilled: "They shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruninghooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

This spiritual understanding, we learn in Christian Science, proves to be the sword of Spirit. It destroys all evil beliefs, including sickness, sin, and death, by first casting out the evil thoughts of fear, anger, and revenge which produce them. On page 595 of Science and Health we find "sword" defined, in part, as "the idea of Truth; justice."

The sword of justice and the understanding of man's spiritual, harmonious existence as the image and likeness of God, are all that can be successfully used in the warfare with material sense testimony. Through spiritual understanding alone, discerned and practiced by each and all, will the evils of war, disease, unemployment, and limitation be eliminated from human thought and experience.

Each one of us, then, needs to sheathe the sword of false material beliefs, and unsheathe the sword of Spirit, giving true, Godlike thoughts full entrance into our consciousness. Through righteousness, individual right thinking, constructive, kindly speech, and Christlike deeds, we shall witness "on earth peace" and good will between all peoples and nations. Speaking of this scientifically constructive process, on page 266 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes, "Such is the sword of Science, with which Truth decapitates error, materiality giving place to man's higher individuality and destiny."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

"Stikk ditt sverd i skjeden"

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

NASJONER som forhøier sitt krigsberedskap og hoper op krigsmateriell så hurtig som moderne maskineri kan frembringe det, synes å ha glemt eller har kanskje skjøvet til side som upraktisk Kristi Jesu, det store Forbilledes, bestemte befaling. Som en irettesettelse til Peter fordi denne øvet gjengjeld mot en av ypperstеprestens tjenere, sa han (Matteus 26:52): "Stikk ditt sverd i skjeden! for alle som griper til sverd, skal falle for sverd."

Peters handling, som fremkalte øieblikkelig irettesettelse fra Jesu leber, måtte synes å være den mest passende beskyttelse som disiplene kunde ha tilbudt sin kjære Mester. For han, den største velgjører verden nogensinne hadde kjent, blev i det øieblikk forrådt og overgitt til dem som ønsket å tilintetgjøre ham. Ikke desto mindre gav Mesteren i og med denne sin irettesettelse av gjengjeldelse for alle tider et eksempel på den eneste sanne måte på hvilken alle krigerske handlinger eller instinkter kan overvinnes.

Selve hans godhet og makt til å helbrede og frelse hadde fremkalt hat, hevnlyst og ønske om å tilintetgjøre ham hos dem som ikke vilde ta imot den sannhet han lærte og praktiserte. Men å slå igjen var ikke efter hans metode. Tvertimot, vi leser i Lukas' fremstilling av denne hendelse (Lukas 22:51) at Jesus rørte ved ypperstеprestens tjeners øre, som hans disippel i sin heftighet hadde hugget av, "og lægte ham".

Har verden nogensinne sett et klarere vidnesbyrd om kjærlighet og sant ønske om å tjene enn dette? Ved å gjengjelde hat med velsignelse gav Mesteren ennu engang bevis på sin forståelse av at Gud—Kjærlighet—er Helbrederen av all menneskelig strid og disharmoni. Denne helbredelseshandling beviste også at han ikke følte nogen vrede eller bitterhet på grunn av den skjendige behandling og urettferdighet han snart skulde lide forat han kunde vinne seier over døden for sitt eget vedkommende likesom han hadde gjort det for andre.

Kristen Videnskap åpenbarer i vår tid for menneskeheten den samme forståelse som satte Kristus Jesus i stand til å utføre sine mektige gjerninger for nesten to tusen år siden. I sin inspirerte lærebok *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* lærer Mary Baker Eddy alle mottagelige hjerter å overvinne hat, hevnlyst, begjær og egenkjærlig grishet med den samme medfølende kjærlighet og det samme sanne ønske om å tjene som Jesus i så fullt mål gav uttrykk for. Den åndelige forståelse som åpenbarer Gud som uuttømmelig Liv og allestedsnærværende Kjærlighet og mennesket som Hans fullkomne, åndelige barn, setter oss i stand til å gi slipp på alle onde følelser, som for eksempel ondskapsfullhet eller bitterhet mot vår neste når vi føler vi er blitt forurettet. Ved ydmykt å følge i Mesterens fotspor gjengjelder vi ondt med godt, det vil si, vi lærer å erkjenne og forstå at det onde, som hverken har nogen oprinnelse eller tilværelse, fordi det ikke kommer fra Gud, hverken har nogen makt eller er nærværende. Det gode derimot, uttrykt i broderkjærlighet og vennlige handlinger og i at vi ser vår neste som Guds barn, er i stand til å hitføre helbredelse av en hvilken som helst disharmonisk situasjon som måtte være opstått, enten det er mellem enkeltpersoner eller mellem nasjoner.

Når vi holder urokkelig fast ved den åndelige forståelse av menneskets sanne natur, vil onde ønsker, vrede, mistillit og hevnlyst, som først føles i menneskenes hjerter og derpå kommer til uttrykk i materielle våben rettet mot ens neste, bli tilintetgjort. Da vil i sannhet Esaias' spådom (Esaias 2:4) gå i opfyllelse: "De skal smi sine sverd om til hakker og sine spyd til vingårdskniver; et folk skal ikke lenger løfte sverd mot et annet, og de skal ikke mere lære å føre krig."

Denne åndelige forståelse, lærer vi i Kristen Videnskap, viser sig å være Åndens sverd. Den tilintetgjør alle onde antagelser, deriblandt sykdom, synd og død, ved først å drive ut de onde tanker som frembringer dem, såsom frykt, vrede og hevnlyst. På side 595 i *Science and Health* finner vi "sverd" delvis definert som "Sannhetens idé, rettferdighet".

Rettferdighetens sverd og forståelsen av menneskets åndelige, harmoniske tilværelse som Guds billede og lignelse, er alt som kan sette oss i stand til å vinne seier i kampen mot de materielle sansers vidnesbyrd. Alene gjennem åndelig forståelse, erkjent og praktisert av alle og enhver, vil onder som krig, sykdom, arbeidsløshet og begrensning fjernes fra menneskenes tanker og erfaring.

Hver enkelt av oss må således stikke i skjeden de falske materielle antagelsers sverd, og trekke ut av skjeden Åndens sverd og gi sanne Gud-like tanker rikelig adgang til vår bevisthet. Gjennem rettvishet, individuell rett tenkning, konstruktiv vennlig tale og Kristus-like gjerninger vil det komme "fred på jorden" og godvilje herske mellem alle nasjoner og folkeslag. På side 268 i *Science and Health*, hvor Mrs. Eddy taler om denne videnskapelig konstruktive fremgangsmåte, leser vi: "Sådan er Videnskapens sverd, med hvilket Sannheten avliver villfarelsen, idet materialitet viker plassen for menneskets høiere individualitet og bestemmelse."

Opplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

During One Watch

THE deck watch drew aside the red curtain before my berth and whispered hoarsely—for he would not arouse the skipper and the other seamen sleeping in the cabin—"Your watch." His hand lay lightly on my shoulder a moment, and I was wide awake. Warm dreams vanished, the cold decks were before me. I rolled out of my berth, landing with my feet on the cabin floor and my hands on the narrow locker beside my berth as if I had vaulted over a fence. A man's bunk is his castle; his locker seat is common property for cabin loungers except when the owner needs to get at his berth. At midnight there are no loungers at sea, either fore or aft. Deep sleep holds the crew until three in the morning. . . .

The watchman stood beside the wheel-box. . . . "Let her jog along as she goes," he muttered in a subdued tone. "Call the skipper if the wind shifts—the cook at two o'clock." He was gone. No comments about the weather; no last look about the deck; no word of encouragement or cheer to the new watch. His job was done for the night. His place was below, horizontal. With less than a score of words he had surrendered ship and crew into my keeping. Certainly I did not assume the duties of night watchman as lightly as he had laid them aside.

The schooner was driving through heavy seas heading south-by-east towards the Gulf Stream. Only her foresail was set, with its sheet drawn smartly to windward. The wheel, hard-up, was held immovable in place by a stout rope looped over its spokes. Automatically the *Yosemite* was guiding her own course through the storm. The foresail kept the ship from "coming into the wind" on another tack. The combined effect of sail and rudder was to give a sidewise course to the schooner, called "jogging along" in the parlance of the sailor. A ship will be kept jogging on one tack through one or more watches, then be shifted to the opposite one, in this manner maintaining herself rather close to the locality in which she is fishing, with little need for the watch either at the sails or the wheel.

The ship, like a restless child, had been properly "tucked in" for the night. The great mainsail was an enormous mummy tied all about with gaskets, extending three score and ten feet into the outer darkness that enshrouded the ship's stern, and held immovable in the jaws of the boom-crotch. At the opposite end of the schooner the unfortunate jibs, lashed ingloriously upon the protruding bowsprit and always ambitious to spread their swallow wings aloft, were being thrust violently again and again into the head seas. As the craft would plunge from the crest of a wave the helpless, papoosed jibs would sink into the spuming trough with a shock. Aloft, the bare masts and roaring shrouds caught every square yard of the roaring northeaster; there was no respite for them during the fifty hours that the gale lasted. They stood the strain magnificently, the sticks of Oregon pine and standing rigging of wire, and only a person who has witnessed the terrific forces striking against them through long hours can understand the stuff of which they are made. Taut halyard and drumming downhaul played wild music of the seas. It was a night of such noises, compounded from all the masterful elements, that roared against and over and upon the Gloucester schooner, I felt very small and impotent among forces whose tremendous power was being revealed during the watch.—RAYMOND MCFARLAND, in "The Masts of Gloucester: Recollections of a Fisherman." (New York: Norton.)

Mountains of Chiapas

OXEN were pulling great wooden-wheeled carts filled with sugar cane and bananas. These carts needed no additional announcement of their coming than that supplied by the torturous outcry of the ungreased wooden wheels. The anguished cries of these wheels were almost as loud as the train, and whenever we stopped we could hear the wheels wherever they might be, even far away in the bush.

Oxen have displaced burros here in Chiapas because they can haul the hard timber being lumbered everywhere. The jungle is being chopped down so thoroughly that along the railroad track we could see little of the terrific thickets for which this tropical state has a reputation. Balsam is here, and rubber, and fig, and walnut, brasilwood, cork. Name the tree, and it is here. They cover the valleys and the mountains. We could see these forests from a distance, but we were not in them. We could see the mountains from a distance, too, but we were not in them, either.

The mountains we saw from the train were not lofty in the sense that we know lofty mountains, or in the sense that the mountains around Mexico City are lofty. But these mountains of Chiapas were grim ranges, each range a challenge to something unknown beyond. There are said to be a dozen distinct Indian dialects still spoken back in those hills, and well can I believe it. And well can I understand, too, the rumors of several ancient cities still lying in hiding among those ranges, the rumors of other Palenques. The discoverers of Palenque were right upon it before they saw it, if I remember my schoolbook correctly, so blinding were the timbered fastnesses of this southernmost state.

Such a contrast is this foliage to the cactus deserts of the north that Mexico really is two countries in one, if not five or six. I doubt if a northern Mexican would know how to live down here in the south. The ground would have terrors for him instead of kindness. . . .

Though Chiapas is an Indian state, the report being that more than 150,000 are here, I truly would dislike being a census-taker trying to confirm these statistics. How he would go about it among those lost villages, those concealed valleys, those miles of thorns and insects—well, how he would go about it I can only surmise by what I myself would do. I would stop beside the first brook, open my census-taking notebook, . . . and there I would sit and guess.—From "Mexico Around Me," by MAX MILLER. (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock.)

Summer Shower

THERE will be blossoms on our faces
Drifted down on the wind of summer,
And summer rain
Like a brief and crystal stain
Against the amber window-pane.
The sun, returning, will find a row of diamonds
On the proud and flowing mane
Of the white-horse weather-vane!

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Speech to a Mariner

O MARINER, regard the sea that still
Blue under bluer sky awakes to dream
In cove and gully, when above the hill
The gulls cry seaward and the wet dunes gleam.
Look northward toward Matinicus and see
An island like a jewel in the bay,
Or up the Narrows where, imperiously,
The mountains lift their crests against the day.

Here is your kingdom, Happy Mariner,
This wide expanse of dripping weed and tide;
O Compass-reader, over will the stir
Of waves be music singing in your side,
And what incredible wonder moves you so—
Only sea lovers and the sea born know.

HAROLD VINAL

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Both Inland and C. I. O. Claim Victory in Strike Settlement

(Continued from Page 1)

scope of the labor policy of May 29" to be settled in the manner provided in that policy, with the Indiana Commissioner of Labor as "final" authority if other settlement proves unsatisfactory.

The strike still grips Ohio's Mahoning Valley, with mills at Youngstown, Warren and Niles, at Canton, Massillon and Cleveland; and in Johnstown, Penna., where the dynamiting of Bethlehem Steel Corporation pipe lines earlier this week forced a temporary shutdown after mills had reopened.

At Johnstown, the C. I. O. leader, James Mark, ignored a "suggestion" of the Mayor that he leave town, and called a huge union rally for July 4 "to show that we can get 40,000 union men to Johnstown." Sheriff Michael Boyle conferred with Mr. Mark and other strike leaders and then said there was "no reason" to ask for a return of martial law in Johnstown as requested by Mr. Mark.

Canton strike leaders are debating the advisability of calling a general strike there in protest against reopening of steel mills yesterday. Republic and Youngstown Sheet & Tube report such a back-to-work movement in the Mahoning Valley as to bring production virtually to pre-strike basis.

Gus Hall, Warren C. I. O. organizer who has been named in police charges as "master mind" of a dynamite terrorism campaign, telegraphed police he would surrender; but that the charges were "an unadulterated frameup." Three strikers who are said to have made confessions naming Mr. Hall as the dynamite plotter, are held under heavy bond.

Happy Workers March Through Inland Gates When Strike Is Ended

EAST CHICAGO, July 1 (AP)—Workers walked unmolested through the two main gates of the Inland Steel plant here today for the first time since May 27 when a strike call closed the mill. Their march began several hours before the whistles blew.

It was a happy back-to-work movement, many men wearing freshly laundered overalls and carrying lunch boxes.

Only a few hours before hundreds had joined in a city-wide celebration which followed Gov. M. Clifford Townsend's announcement the Inland strike, affecting 12,500 employees, had been settled.

There was cheering when Van A. Bittner, Chicago regional director of the C. I. O., notified strike leaders to "call the men off the picket lines; let there be no interference with the return of men to work."

Singing, shouting, and cheering men and women paraded through the streets until past midnight. A C. I. O. dance was turned into a victory celebration.

Maverick Frank for C. I. O.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 1—Representative Maury Maverick (D), of Texas, today confirmed reports from Detroit, Mich., that large numbers of copies of a speech he recently made urging Ford employees to join the union were being mailed by C. I. O. union organizers to Ford employees under his frank as a member of Congress.

"Sure, I admit it," Mr. Maverick said. "I am proud of it. The whole thing is perfectly legal and is exactly the same means that the Republican National Committee used during last November's campaign."

"They are working under my order," he explained. "I have spent weeks compiling the mail list. Most of the speeches are going right into Henry Ford's own plant.

"I hope Mr. Ford will not break down the mail, the majesty of the law, and indulge in flag waving and a discussion of constitutional rights."

Mr. Maverick insisted that having his speeches mailed under his frank by outside persons was strictly legal. He said that during the last campaign, "I received franked letters from Republican Congressmen urging me to support the Republican candidates." He added that "this mail was all sent by Republican National Committee headquarters."

37 Ousted WPA Teachers Jailed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 1—Retaliation by dismissed Works Progress employees whose jobs fell within the bracket of federal retrenchment here this week continued to make police news here today as 37 school teachers were added to the list of arrests. They were charged with burglary and malicious mischief as a federal offense, and are awaiting arraignment following their action last night in entering by the roof the four-story building that houses the recreational unit and taking possession.

Their entry was observed by persons in buildings adjoining the unit in West Sixty-fourth Street. By the time the patrol squad had carried, led or dragged them from the building, typewriters and desks had been wrecked and the police were registering the charge that the teachers—instructors in hobby, craft and cultural projects—had forced their way into the building with screwdrivers and hammers.

The prisoners admitted they had gone to the building to take over the unit offices until morning, when they proposed a demonstration of protest.

Wagner Act Ruling Seen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 1—The Wagner Labor Relations Act has been started here on what is believed to be its second trip to the United States Supreme Court, this time to decide a fundamental point in the current steel dispute—whether employers are bound under the act to sign agreements with unions with which they have "bargained collectively."

The occasion is the hearing of the complaint brought by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee of the Committee for Industrial Organization against the Inland Steel Company, which, workers insist, has violated the act by refusing to sign a contract.

The act's first trip through the high tribunal, it will be remembered, established its constitutionality.

This time, if the case reaches the high court, as is expected by both sides in the present controversy, not only will the basic issue in the present steel trouble be settled, but important law in this whole field of employer-employee relations probably will be made.

Clearing the air of intemperate claims of both sides, differences in the strike center on the signing of an agreement on things over which there is no disagreement.

Van A. Bittner, regional director of the C. I. O., in his complaint filed with Leonard Bajork, regional labor board administrator, says the Inland Steel Company is committing unfair labor practices by refusing to bargain collectively.

The company, in reply to the S. W. O. C. through its attorney S. Ballard, insists it has bargained collectively but that it will not sign a contract covering wages and conditions already in effect. It briefs its arguments as follows:

A signed contract with the S. W. O. C. would be used to coerce company's employees to join that organization by making them believe they must do so to hold their jobs.

A signed contract with the S. W. O. C. would lead to its announced objective of the closed shop, which would deprive the individual worker of a free choice in labor representation and be contrary to the best interests of the company, employees, and public.

A signed contract with the S. W. O. C. would lead to its second announced objective, the check-off system, which would compel payroll deductions from a worker against his will, and which would be unfair, arbitrary and oppressive.

Signed contracts with C. I. O. affiliates have not brought industrial peace.

Signed contracts with C. I. O. affiliates have undermined employee morale and impaired plant efficiency.

The S. W. O. C. is not a responsible party and signed contracts with C. I. O. affiliates have not prevented sporadic strikes and sit-downs.

A signed contract is not necessary to avoid misunderstandings with respect to wages, hours and working conditions.

A signed contract is not required by the National Labor Relations Act.

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Page 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1937

Codman Firm Officers Sent to Jail; Cohen Denies DeCelles Testimony

Boston Today

Contempt Finding Put Into Effect

"Gone to jail," was Special Counsel George R. Farnum's greeting to the Boston Finance Commission in lieu of a "good morning, gentlemen," at the resumption today of that body's investigation into work done for the city and for the George Robert White Fund by the Codman Hill Construction Company.

By this salutation the Finance Commission prosecutor passed the news along that in Superior Court only a few minutes before, Judge Harold P. Williams had revoked the stay of sentence for contempt which he had imposed, and which had been appealed, on William J. Driscoll and Thomas J. Flanagan, president and accountant, respectively, of the construction company for failure to produce books and records of payments, now under investigation.

Attorney Farnum then removed his hat and unloaded his brief case, preparatory to continuing his examination of City Auditor Charles J. Fox, ex-officio trustee of the White fund, on methods employed in checking bills.

In Superior Court, Judge Williams brought to a close the legal delay which held up compliance with his sentence that Driscoll and Flanagan must remain in Charles Street jail until they obey the order of the court on producing the books or receive some further order by the court.

"I am entirely convinced that they have not told the truth in this court, and I see no reason for extending any further time," said Judge Williams in revoking the stay of sentence.

To the plea of Herbert C. Thompson asking for leniency and bail, Judge Williams added that he appreciated that Driscoll was the "dominating personality in this case" but that could not influence his ruling so far as Flanagan was concerned.

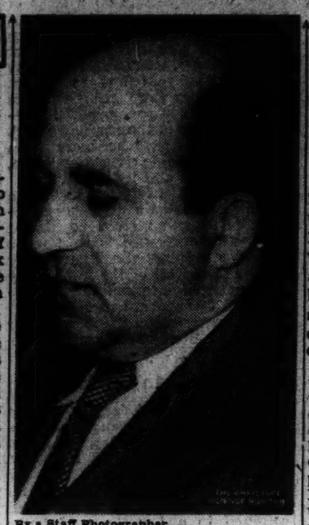
Attorney Thompson argued that objections are pending to Judge Pierce's upholding Judge Williams' decision on the case and will be placed before the full bench of the Supreme Court. He then said Flanagan was "only a dummy holder of stock and had only one share" and that he had a long and creditable record of service in the Internal Revenue Department.

He added that if Flanagan knew where the books were the only thing he could do so far as producing them would be to notify the police. Attorney Thompson said the amount of injury which would be inflicted by the jail sentence could be immeasurably greater than that which the state would sustain in letting the men out on bail.

Atty. John C. Twomey, associate counsel with Thompson, declared justice had not been done.

Judge Williams listened to these arguments, and then ordered that

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)



By a Staff Photographer
Frank Cohen
Reputed Backer of Commonwealth Mutual Liability Insurance Company

ing with the compulsory insurance statute, was on a bill in equity filed by Arthur G. Wheeler, of Medford, a former inspector of the registry of motor vehicles, against Leo D. O'Connell of Somerville, and the Service Mutual Insurance Company, seeking payment of a $663 judgment awarded in civil court.

The plaintiff charged the defendant with "willful, wanton and reckless" conduct, which resulted in injuries. The insurance company claimed it was absolved from blame by its policy holder's conduct.

It seems that on April 29, 1935, Wheeler saw a truck on Elm Street, Somerville, driven by O'Connell in such a willful, wanton and reckless manner that the lives of the public might be endangered. Wheeler stopped the truck and asked O'Connell for his license and registration. The latter replied, "I don't care who you are," in response to statements by Wheeler as to his business and identification.

Then O'Connell started the truck up. Wheeler reached over, turned and removed the switch key. Pending this act O'Connell turned the truck sharply to the right, causing Wheeler to lose his balance and to receive severe injuries to his left hand.

The court found that the case "could not be taken as laying down the proposition that nothing but negligent injuries are covered by the statute. . . .There is no justifiable basis for making a distinction in the conduct of the operator."

Auto Insurance In a New Light

Reckless or negligent conduct on the part of policy holders does not excuse automobile insurance companies from assuming liability, the full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court ruled yesterday.

The decision, first of its kind deal-

Boston Today

'Mystery Man' Talks at Hearing

The long awaited climax to the legislative committee's hearings on the Commonwealth Mutual Liberty Insurance case came this morning when Frank Cohen, New York insurance man, reputedly financial backer of the concern, took the stand and sharply denied testimony of Francis J. DeCelles, insurance commissioner for Massachusetts.

The hearing held in Room 407 while two state detectives stood by to protect Mr. Cohen from service of papers—as guaranteed by a writ of protection issued by Judge Harold P. Williams in Suffolk Superior Court this morning—reached a high point when Representative Phillip Barnet of New Bedford probed into two checks allegedly put up as part of the $100,000 required by state law before a license can be issued.

Mr. Cohen said he came to Boston in 1935, noted the immense crowds getting compulsory auto insurance for their 1936 registrations and decided to join the Commonwealth firm. He said that $78,000 was raised by John Slater and The Pilgrim Trust Co. This left $22,000 to be raised, Mr. Cohen said he thought of several ways this might be raised.

The one decided upon was to issue two checks against the State Underwriters Insurance Agency, and present them to Commissioner DeCelles.

Representative Barnet then interposed, "You knew that when these checks were issued the agency had no account."

"They represented money because I guaranteed them," said Mr. Cohen, testily.

"But there was nothing actually behind them," persisted Representative Barnet.

"I was behind them," said Mr. Cohen. "That was enough."

Mr. Cohen agreed to come to Boston and testify under the promise of the legislative committee that he would not be served with papers or molested while in the state.

Commissioner DeCelles conferred with Assistant Attorney General

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Dictatorships Hit By Dr. Hotchkiss

Colleges directed by a "superman" eventually "run on the rocks," Dr. William Otis Hotchkiss, president of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, asserted today in an address prepared for delivery before the National Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education.

"It is an old saying," Dr. Hotchkiss told the society's forty-fifth annual meeting at Harvard University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, "that a wise benevolent dictatorship is the best form of government; but the difficulties are first to find the wise benevolent dictator and second to find his successor.

"I do not consider that a business run on the dictatorial basis is a good investment for our endowment funds. Neither do I consider that a faculty run on this basis is a good investment in education. . . .

"When every decision is left to the 'superman' at the head, who must sometime pass out of the picture, there is no one developed to take his place and the ship of state flounders pitifully."

Need for More Police Is Urged

Request for 20 additional patrolmen and two sergeants to aid in suppressing gambling and petty rackets was transmitted to Superintendent of Police Edward F. Fallon today by Capt. James T. Sheenan, in charge of the special service squad.

Captain Sheenan reported that complaints from various sources against such activities as number pool and illegal race betting were too numerous for his present complement of two lieutenants, four sergeants and 50 men to properly investigate and prosecute.

C.I.O. Gains in Bay State: Fight With A.F. of L. Looms For Leadership of Labor

Federation Still Dominates Union Movement in State Despite Rapid Advance of Rival; Both Sides Seek to Preserve Amity

Entry six months ago of the C. I. O. into Massachusetts, long a stronghold of the American Federation of Labor, presages a struggle for supremacy between the two factions of the labor movement in the Bay State. Progress of this rivalry is discussed today in the fourth article of a series reviewing the first six months of the C. I. O. in New England.

A fast-moving race between two rival labor factions in Massachusetts, most populous of the New England states, finds the new Committee for Industrial Organization, at the end of its first six months, making rapid gains on the older and influential State Federation of Labor, but still actually far behind.

Accurate comparison is made difficult by the fact both organizations are devoting more attention to enrolling new members than to compiling statistics, but official estimates indicate a present membership of close to 100,000 for the C. I. O. and 200,000 for the state federation.

A friendly attitude on both sides has kept the race during its first half-year a sportsmanlike affair, with each side keeping to its own territory, organizing only the unorganized, but the rival leaders fear, and privately anticipate, an eventual schism, with resultant entry of the two factions into each other's territory and an accompanying outburst of belligerence.

Both Confident

In such a case, the A. F. of L. leaders feel they are assured of continued dominance, because of their more experienced organizers and their long-time prestige in this state. The C. I. O. is counting on its novelty, its aggressiveness, its industrial form of organization, its superior publicity, its apparent popularity in Washington, D. C., to make it a potent factor in the labor picture.

Impartial observers believe both organizations will be important politically in Massachusetts for years to come.

A summary of the present C. I. O. attitude is given by Valery Burati, public relations director of the union in Boston, as follows:

"At present, there is no animus between the crafts and the C. I. O. in Massachusetts, which dominates the New England labor situation.

Both Seeking Amity

"If ever the schism comes—and, of course, there are those who believe it inevitable—it will come with reluctance from both sides. It will come because of circumstances beyond the control of both the State Federation of Labor and the New England C. I. O.

"In legislative endeavors, however, both the craft and industrial union organizations will collaborate. Direct lobbying and legislative pressure is now left almost entirely to the state federation. The C. I. O.'s energies have been taken completely by the work of organization."

The gains already made this year by the C. I. O. in Massachusetts make its membership here the largest it has in any New England state. In fact, the number embraces more than half of the C. I. O. New England membership. The State Federation of Labor is in a similar position of leadership in the A. F. of L., being the second largest A. F. of L. federation in the nation.

Methods Used by C. I. O.

The C. I. O. has gained new members in Massachusetts, in the six months since it opened headquarters in Boston, by three principal methods:

1. Taking over existing independent labor unions.
2. Winning allegiance of existing unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.
3. Organizing unorganized workers in mills and shops.

A. F. of L. unions, which have gone over to the C. I. O., have not been suspended in Massachusetts, as they have in some states outside of New England, with the single exception of Worcester, where delegates representing 18,000 C. I. O.

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Armenian Women In Welfare Work Convene in Boston

More than 110 delegates of the Armenian Relief Corps from all parts of the United States, representing a membership of 9000 women, opened the third day of their seventeenth annual five-day convention in Hairenik Hall, Boston.

The relief corps is an international charitable organization for raising the status of Armenians, and for carrying on welfare, educational, charitable and hospital work. They have 89 branch groups in the United States and 100 abroad.

Concentrating much of its effort in education, the A. R. C. maintains Beiruth Institute in Syria, has schools in all the villages in Greece, 33 Armenian schools in the United States and others in Iraq, Bulgaria, Roumania, Persia and France.

20,000 Attend Party Of Ford Distributors

Approximately 20,000 persons taxed the Boston Garden last night for the second annual theater party of the Ford parts distributors and dealers of Massachusetts.

The program consisted of movies and vaudeville acts and was run off without mention of business. Ray Perkins, radio comedian, was master of ceremonies.

Reorganizing Plan Of Hosiery Company Approved by Court

Continued jobs for between 300 and 400 Northampton workers appeared to be assured today when Federal District Judge Hugh D. McLellan confirmed the reorganization plan of the Propper McCallum Hosiery Co.

The creditors, with approximately $800,000 outstanding, will receive about 75 cents on the dollar, it was reported. The plan calls for the concern to be operated by a board of five directors for the next five years.

Last March the firm applied for relief under the Federal Bankruptcy Law's Section 77-B, which permits firms in financial distress, even though not actually bankrupt, to reorganize their financial structure.

Since the application was filed the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has loaned $400,000 and the citizens of Northampton, through the Chamber of Commerce, a similar amount to keep the concern—Northampton's largest—going.

John C. Fitzgerald Heads WPA in Maine

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—The Works Progress Administration announced yesterday appointment of John C. Fitzgerald as acting WPA administrator of Maine, to succeed Albert Abramson, who resigned to return to his teaching duties at Bowdoin College.

Milk Men Debate Control

By a Staff Photographer
R. H. Barkalow and E. O. Mather
Both of Solicitor's Office, United States Department of Agriculture

Judge James O'Brien
Chairman Massachusetts Milk Control Board

Labor's Influence For World Peace Told to Institute

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 1—Labor's part in international relations and in the effort to attain lasting, world-wide peace, is claiming the attention of the New England Institute of International Relations at Wellesley College today as two outstanding representatives of the craft and industrial union viewpoints join discussion groups.

Spencer Miller Jr., secretary of the Workers Education Bureau of America, recently returned from the twenty-third annual session of the International Labor Conference in Geneva. He is a supporter of the American Federation of Labor viewpoint.

Tucker P. Smith, director of the Brookwood Labor College at Katonah, N. Y., is a nationally known exponent of the viewpoint of the C. I. O. and of application of tactics of the sit-down strike by labor in militaristic countries which are aggressors in the event of war.

Sign of Progress

Mr. Miller, who arrived at noon today, was convinced during the conference at Geneva, he said, that the accomplishments of the International Labor Office there constitute one of the most hopeful signs of progress toward a better international order that can be found anywhere at present.

This International Labor Office has succeeded to such an extent, he stated, because it has taken a realistic view of the economic facts of modern life.

While sit-down strikes and violence have marked the porgress of C. I. O. organization campaigns in the United States, Mr. Miller said, the International Labor Conference was attempting to bring the processes of calm reasoning and careful research into play in the international field. Its work, he declared, is not only resulting in the building of a highway for social justice within industry but it is also establishing the basis for wider international accord.

In the public lecture at 8:15 tonight in Alumnae Hall, Mr. Miller will report on the work of the International Labor Organization and will discuss the manner in which the craft union idea, binding together

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Mandatory Price On Milk Is Urged In Massachusetts

With nearly a year elapsed since Judge Elisha H. Brewster ruled in Federal District Court, Boston, that price control features of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration were unconstitutional, Massachusetts dairy farmers met in Gardner Auditorium, State House, today, debating the new price control possibilities of the patched up AAA.

With some clamoring for individual responsibility and the regulation of prices by the supply and

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Submarine Off Rocks Sails for Portsmouth

After going aground on Cape Canso, N. S., the U. S. submarine Permit today was proceeding under her own power to the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, the Associated Press reported, where she will be dry-docked and inspected.

The Permit was on a shakedown cruise, preparatory to joining the Pacific fleet. She is one of the navy's newest underseas craft. Cape Canso is the eastern tip of Nova Scotia,

Buyers Confer With Handlers In Wool Strike

Governor Talks With Both Sides in Effort to Get Piers Cleared

Mills Well Stocked

Purchases Made in Western States to Help Counteract Tie-Up at Port

Gov. Charles F. Hurley conferred this morning with representatives of Boston wool buyers and their striking employees in an effort to end the two-weeks' walkout which has caused unprecedented congestion on Boston piers.

He did so as shipping men complained that the normal business of the port was interfered with, that several piers had virtually closed and others would have to do so soon. Four ship lines have refused to accept further wool consignments for this port.

At the close of a two-hour public hearing in the executive council chambers, the Governor requested the wool buyers to name a subcommittee and empower it to act for them in seeking an end of the walk-out.

During the luncheon recess, the buyers named a committee of eight, which was expected to meet later with the governor, and a similar committee of five representing the Wool Handlers' and General Warehouse Union of the International Longshoremen's Association.

As the morning conference recessed, both sides were adamant that they would not yield on the closed shop issue—the only point of dispute during the entire strike.

The Governor went into conference with both sides shortly after 11 o'clock. Those present included State Labor Commissioner James T. Moriarty, the three members of the state Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, which has failed twice to settle the strike, 20 wool buyers and five union leaders.

Mr. Moriarty outlined the history of the strike and each side presented its position. A plea for individual freedom for those not wishing to join the union was made by Malcolm Donald, counsel for the employers; but Daniel D. Donovan, strike leader, warned the maritime council would "tie up everything" along the waterfront if not given a closed shop.

Despite the freezing of all wool received at Boston during the last two weeks, Walter Humphreys, secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, reported today there was no shortage at the manufacturing plants and none likely for a month or more.

He said he had been in touch with mills in New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania within the last 24 hours and found this to be universally true.

Hearing for Bail Expected in Maine On C. I. O. Prisoners

PORTLAND, Maine, July 1 (AP)—Counsel for the Committee for Industrial Organization moved today to expedite release of seven union leaders jailed in connection with the recent Lewiston-Auburn shoe strike.

Backed by a writ of habeas corpus

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Milk and Roses in the News for Connecticut

The Week in Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., July 1—As June ended Connecticut found milk and roses in the news. The roses are in Hartford's Elizabeth Park, where a display of hundreds of varieties has been attracting visitors from far and near. The milk is over the boundary in New York State where Connecticut milk dealers are threatening to buy supplies unless they can make more profit on the milk they buy in Connecticut.

Elizabeth Park, given to the City of Hartford by the will of Charles M. Pond in 1894, and named for his wife, Elizabeth, has become the most famous of Hartford's parks. In 1903 Theodore Wirth, then superintendent of parks, started the culture of roses. Now there are more than 500 varieties and each June the park is visited by thousands of persons, professional and amateur gardeners and others who come to enjoy the blooms.

So large have the crowds become that this season the park department announced three official Rose Sundays instead of one as previously. The last of the three drew 40,000 persons to the park with special bus excursions bringing some from as far away as Albany, N. Y. The department estimates more than 100,000 visited the park in a week. The American Rose Society awarded gold medals to two new roses grown in the park's test gardens after being submitted by dealers who are introducing the varieties. Development of these experimental gardens gives rose growers an opportunity to see new blooms before they reach the market. Many bring notebook and pencil and make plans on the spot for their own gardens.

Milk Controversy

The milk controversy started with a demand from four dairy companies affiliated with the National Dairy Products Corporation for a drop in the farm price of approximately a quarter of a cent from the 7½ cents a quart set by the State as the farm price of Class I milk. The Connecticut price is 2 cents a quart higher than many farmers in New York State and in northern New England are getting for their milk.

If the milk companies go through with their threat to buy New York State milk they will for the first time break up the self-contained character of the Connecticut milkshed. Up to now nearly all the milk sold in the State has been produced within its borders, simplifying the problem of price control under a state administration. The Connecticut Milk Producers' Association, representing the Connecticut producers, has declared that it will continue to hold its market even at a lower price rather than let New York State milk start into Connecticut.

Highway Control

Attorney General Edward J. Daly, looking over the laws enacted by the 1937 Assembly, came to the conclusion that the State Highway Department, inadvertently or otherwise, had been placed under the control of the new Public Works Department. Gov. Wilbur L. Cross had foreseen this possibility, and in a special message to the Assembly had begged it to make sure that the Highway Department was left independent. Since the Highway Department is under Republican

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Diminishing cloudiness this afternoon; generally fair tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate westerly to northwest winds.

Maine: Mostly cloudy with rain this afternoon and probably in the east portion early tonight; Friday generally fair and slightly warmer.

New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Friday; continued cool tonight; slightly warmer Friday.

Winds: Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh northwest to west winds over the south and central portions and moderate shifting becoming westerly over the extreme north portion, and generally fair weather tonight and Friday, except light rain near Eastport early tonight.

Official Temperature

	A	B		A	B
Boston	62	72	Minneapolis	64	78
Bermuda	78	84	New Orleans	78	92
Chicago	56	82	New York	64	72
Denver	64	88	Norfolk	66	82
Helena	60	86	Philadelphia	60	82
Jacksonville	72	92	St. Louis	62	78
Los Angeles	62	82	San Francisco	54	70
Miami	82	86	Washington	66	80

A—7:30 a. m. D. S. T. July 1.
B—Maximum June 30.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 9:30 p. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Friday, 6:04 a. m.; height, 9.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:36 p. m.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
"The Girl Said No," a Grand National Picture presented by Edw. L. Alperson. Featuring William Danforth, Vera Ross, Vivian Mart, Irene Hervey, Robert Armstrong, Paula Stone, Ed Brophy and others. 2:30 and 8:30.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30
Charles O'Connell, Guest Conductor
Prelude in E major ..... Bach-Cailliet
"Come Sweet Death" Bach-O'Connell
"Rhumba" from the "Rhumba Symphony" ..... McDonald
"The Mill" ..... Gillet-Cailliet
Chorale and Fugue ..... Zemachson
Arthur Fiedler, Conductor
Two Canadian Marches ..... Laurendeau
"The Land of the Maple"
"Laurentian March"
"Caprice Espagnole ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
"Finlandia," Symphonic Poem ..... Sibelius
Sixth Hungarian Dance ..... Brahms
Prelude to "The Mastersingers of Nuremberg" ..... Wagner

Movies

State and Orpheum—
"A Day at the Races," with Marx Bros. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 11:30, 1:40, 3:50, 6:00, 8:05, 10:08. Also "Racketeers in Exile," with George Bancroft and Evelyn Venable. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:45, 8:45. "Tarzan": "Captain Hurricane," featuring Spencer Tracy, Lionel Barrymore and Freddie Bartholomew.

Modern—
Janet Gaynor and Fredric March in "A Star Is Born." 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 2:30, 6:30, 9:20. Also "Midnight Court," with Ann Dvorak. 11:10 a. m., 3:10, 5:10, 7:20.

Metropolitan—

"Sing and Be Happy," featuring Tony Martin, Dixie Dunbar, Joan Davis and Helen Westley. 11:40 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:15, 9:50. Stage: "Sky Rockets," Gus Van, The Swing-o-Paloos.

Tremont—
Barbara Stanwyck and Joel McCrea in "Banjo on My Knee." 9:30, 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:40. Also "Sins of Children." 10:24 a. m., 1:30, 4:37, 9:15.

Radio Programs
Page 10

Uptown—
"Turn Off the Moon," featuring Charles Ruggles and Eleanor Whitney. 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Also "The Go-Getter," with George Brent and Anita Louise. 1, 4, 7, 10. Tomorrow "Cafe Metropole," with Loretta Young and Tyrone Power. Also "I Met Him in Paris," featuring Claudette Colbert and Robert Young.

Fenway and Paramount—
"The Last Train From Madrid," with Dorothy Lamour, Lew Ayres, Gilbert Roland, Karen Morley and others. Fenway: 1:30, 4:10, 6:45, 9:25. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Hotel Haywire," featuring Lynne Overman and Leo Carillo. Fenway: 3:30, 8:30. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 12:00, 2:50, 5:40, 8:35.

Boston—
"Border Cafe," with Harry Carey and John Beal. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20. Also "Too Many Wives," with Anne Shirley, John Morley and Gene Lockhart. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:50.

Exeter—
"Cafe Metropole," featuring Loretta Young and Tyrone Power. 1:25, 4:20, 9:10. Also "Step Lively, Jeeves," with Arthur Treacher and Patricia Ellis. 2:10, 5, 7:50.

University—
"Night Must Fall," featuring Robert Montgomery and Rosalind Russell. 2:35, 5, 9:30. Also "Oh, Doctor," starring Edward Everett Horton. 1:30, 4:30, 9:15.

Fine Arts—
Roland Young in "The Man Who Could Work Miracles." 1:30, 3:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:45.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sport events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Coolidge Corner—
"A Star Is Born," featuring Fredric March and Janet Gaynor. 1:10, 4:20, 9:35. Also "Two Wise Maids," starring Alison Skipworth and Polly Moran. 1:55, 5, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Cafe Metropole," with Loretta Young and Tyrone Power. Also "When Love Is Young," with Virginia Bruce, Kent Taylor and Walter Brennan.

South Station Theater—
"Going Places," with Lowell Thomas. "Stranger Than Fiction." "Screen Snapshots." Clyde McCoy and his famous orchestra, latest newsreels and other shorts.

Memorial—
Warner Baxter, Wallace Beery, Elizabeth Allan and Mickey Rooney in the "Slave Ship." 11:05 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:25, 10:10. Also "Victor Moore and Helen Broderick in "Meet the Missus." 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:30, 6:15, 9:00. Tomorrow: "New Faces of 1937," featuring Joe Penner, Milton Berle, Parkyakarkus, Harriet Hilliard, William Brady, Jerome Cowan and Thelma Leeds. Also "The 13th Chair," with Madge Evans, Lewis Stone, Mildred Landi and Ralph Forbes.

Music

Boston WPA Concert Brass Ensemble conducted by Stanley Hassel and American Folk Singers under the direction of Thomas Johnson. Brookline School, Dean Road, 8.

Other Events

Adult Recreation Project—
A program of moving pictures and musical entertainment. Parker Hill Branch Library, 1497 Tremont Street, Roxbury, 7:45.

Tomorrow

Music

Boston WPA Concert—
William A. Barrington-Sargent conducting the Boston Concert Band. Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common, 12.

Other Events

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture through the American Rooms by Mrs. Tanner, 11.

A Day in Camp—Told by Worcester Scout

There is little spare time for the 27,000 Boy Scouts at the National Jamboree. John M. Hayes Jr., a Worcester, Mass., Scout, tells in the following article of a typical day's activities. He is program editor of the Jamboree Journal, the camp's eight-page daily tabloid.

By John M. Hayes Jr.
(Written for the Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, July 1—My first day in camp at the jamboree!

When I looked out the open side of my tent on awakening, the sky was filled with dark rain clouds. Showers, dressing, and tent clean-up were performed with unusual haste, for rain is the friendly enemy of all campers.

The patrol members assigned to the kitchen detail picked up the large green containers of warm food prepared by chefs in a central kitchen. By the time the K. P. patrol had the table set with paper plates and cups, the sun was showing through the clouds.

After breakfast my tent mate and I went to our sectional post office. Although we didn't expect any mail, we got our copies of the daily newspaper, Jamboree Journal.

The lead story told of the flag raising ceremony, scheduled in a half hour. With my scoutmaster's permission, I brought my patrol to the G. H. Q. in time to see 64 colorful flags go skyward to the signals of bombs fired from a trench mortar. Flags from 53 foreign countries lined the headquarters circle.

After a walk back to camp, the troop drilled under the guidance of our scoutmaster, Mr. Sherwin.

Touring Washington was part of our program, so we divided the troop equally, and started for two different destinations. Our half went to see the Bureau of Printing and Engraving. It was about the most fascinating building in Washington to see—I mean its operations.

After lunch and a siesta, our troop went to Griffith Stadium to see the Boston Red Sox-Washington Senator fray. Then and there, four Scouts decided to become professional ball players.

After the evening meal, we had a free period. With two other Scouts, I rented a bicycle and rode around the Lincoln Memorial.

Before I knew it, taps had sounded. As I lay in my bunk, I could see the Washington Monument. It was shining in a white light, and seemed to reflect the glory of the entire jamboree.

N. E. Boy Scouts Hunt Autographs

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 1

Autograph-hunting Boy Scouts from New England took over Washington today after finally getting a balky mess tent properly erected.

Troubles with the tent, which fell early yesterday, dominated the first day's activities.

New Hampshire's 136 Scouts went gunning for more autographs after nearly all collected the signature of Senator H. Styles Bridges (R., N. H.).

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (R), Massachusetts, faced greater numbers when he visited the camp grounds. Nearly all of the Bay State's 1000 boys wanted his autograph.

He ate lunch with Worcester's troop, won cheers from the Beverly troop of his home town, and told the Boston Scout Council "the Government and country needs the vigorous hard-hitting type of Americanism which you represent."

New England Scouts Uphold Reputation For Shrewd Trading

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 1—New Englanders at the Boy Scout Jamboree here are living up to their reputation as shrewd traders. Equipped with a line of knicknacks and novelties given them by New England merchants and cities, they are fast amassing a picturesque line of commodities from all sections of the land. These include pins from Oregon, ore from Colorado, bull whips from Oklahoma and Connecticut nutmegs.

Meantime the New England contingent is busy sightseeing, attending to the official jamboree program, and receiving visits from New England members of Congress. Those who have come down to the camp on the Virginia shore of the Potomac include Senators Lodge of Massachusetts, Bridges of New Hampshire, and Hale and White of Maine, and Representatives Tobey and Jenks of New Hampshire.

This afternoon most of the New England boys hope to attend the American League baseball game between Boston and Washington, and there will be plenty of rooting for Boston. Tonight one of the first of the arena pageants, a wood chopping exhibition, will be witnessed.

Matthew McCann of Worcester, Mass., obtained a combination sundial and compass from an Idaho Scout in exchange for a Worcester wrench. Arthur Tirrell of Quincy, Mass., gave a Quincy medal for a Texas centennial medal, and Robert Ramey of East Longmeadow, Mass., got two pins from Portland, Ore., and a Philadelphia liberty bell for a miniature automobile tire from Chicopee Falls. A Westfield knife sharpener was traded by Donald Hatch of Westfield, Mass., for an Oregon neckerchief slide, while Donald Conroy of Westfield exchanged a Westfield paper pad for a North Dakota neckerchief slide. The trading activities of the Westfield Scouts was further evidenced by William March of that city who gave a Westfield fish hook sharpener for an Oklahoma bull whip.

Ray North of Waterbury, Conn., has an Indian neckerchief from Kentucky for a Connecticut brass neckerchief slide. Richards Hunter of Worcester obtained a bottle of mineral ore and a piece of galena from Oklahoma for a small Worcester grinding stone. But perhaps the most original swap of them all was recorded by Matthew Smith of Oxford, Mass., who stated that he "exchanged ideas" with a Scout from England.

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What's Going On in the Arts

"The Man Who Could Work Miracles"

Roland Young, expert in his own style of comedy, is the chief object of interest in "The Man Who Could Work Miracles," the new film comedy at the Fine Arts Theater. The story, by H. G. Wells, is "Aladdin and His Wonderful Lamp" in the modern world, with some of Mr. Wells's social reform schemes and opinions added to give it a flavor characteristic of his writings. Instead of a self-seeking hero out of the Arabian Nights we have a lowly draper's clerk who wishes only to do good in the world and to marry a saleswoman who has eyes for another. The course of the story shows that he hasn't the wisdom to institute changes that will be for the good of an established order which doesn't wish to change its ways of thinking. As for the girl, she gives him a second thought only when he transforms her into a movie Cleopatra, and promptly forgets him when he changes her back lest the floor manager see her in other than her usual black dress. The story is amusing enough as an example of trick photography that is possible in the films, considered as a series of fantastic happenings that occur as in a dream, but the very method of trickery debars the story from having the illusion needed to achieve the serious moments that are sought now and again. On the satirical side the film is farcically successful and Mr. Wells hits the mark often with his verbal wit, accented by the moderately good production values provided by Alexander Korda studio in London. Ralph Richardson, Ernest Thesiger, Joan Gardner, and other British players of note carry into the film the methods that they have found to be effective on the stage. Also shown are motion pictures of the Salsburg Festival, a new issue of the March of Time and a news reel.

Irene Hervey and Robert Armstrong

Attendance at the Shubert Theater, where "The Girl Said No" is being screened twice daily, has been such that the engagement is to continue indefinitely. Many persons are renewing their memories of the Gilbert and Sullivan performances by the company which is doing scenes from several of the operas in the course of the story about the youth who sought to pay back the heroine for a trick only to find that everything turns out well for all concerned. Irene Hervey has attracted such favorable attention in this piece that she is well on toward greatly improved parts in Hollywood. Robert Armstrong has the lead and the Gilbert and Sullivan contingent includes such well-known performers as William Danforth, Vera Ross, Vivian Hart and Frank Moulan.

Number Ten Gallery

Paintings and water colors by D. DePaola are on exhibition at the Number Ten Gallery, 10 Newbury Street.

Rustic and seacoast views of New England provide subject matter. This inexhaustible theme has come to be the most delectable to artists hereabouts.

The oils seemed to this spectator the happier medium for Mr. DePaola. He gains from the density of oil pigment and seems to evince from it a luminosity which is lacking in the aquarelles. He also applies the strokes systematically, in what appears at any rate calculated direction. Outstanding is "A Maine Farm" which seems to capture sensitively those attractive features of rural life, the sparkling light, and vivacious surface character of the Maine landscape.

The water colors differ in quality and seem somehow to cover a longer period of time. Some are rather ruddy in color scheme, a bit conventional. Others like "Sea Rocks, Scituate" show a command of the medium and an understanding of the special qualities in which it is pictorially expressive. There is freer brush work, more transparent color.

D. A.

'Mystery Man' Talks at Hearing

(Continued from Page 9)

James J. Ronan on the possibility of serving papers on Mr. Cohen despite the protection order, but was advised it was impossible.

Mr. Cohen flatly declared that if it had not been for the action of Mr. DeCelles in petitioning the concern into bankruptcy that it would have prospered.

"If ever," he said in tense tones, "a concern was railroaded into bankruptcy, this was it."

Mr. Cohen described himself as one of the largest controllers of insurance companies in the country. He said that concerns he controlled had business totaling $300,000,000 to $450,000,000, and that only one—presumably the Commonwealth firm—had ever lost money.

He said that he had told Mr. DeCelles that he personally would back up the Commonwealth and had offered to put up from $50,000 to $100,000 only the night before the Commissioner acted to close the concern.

Commissioner DeCelles was sitting only five feet away when Mr. Cohen flatly said, "If somebody hadn't had a brainstorm this firm would be solvent now. As it is, I think you could take the assets and pay up all claims today.

Mr. Cohen asserted he first met Commissioner DeCelles in October, 1935, and that he and Mr. and Mrs. DeCelles spent the evening of October 4 together.

This was in sharp contradiction to the previous testimony of Commissioner DeCelles that he had never met Mr. Cohen until the night of December 13, 1936, the night before the Commonwealth concern was petitioned into bankruptcy by the commissioner.

Mr. Cohen testified that the Commonwealth firm had experienced difficulty from the first.

"It was a crazy situation," he told the committee that has been intermittently hearing about the case for four months, "but our money was in it, so I decided to string along."

Again Mr. Cohen contradicted Commissioner DeCelles when he declared, "There was nothing mysterious about my connection with the company."

He denied that he had made any money out of the firm.

Workers

(Continued from Page 9)

issued by Supreme Court Justice Sidney St. Felix Thaxter yesterday. A. Raymond Rogers, Maine C. I. O. attorney, said he hoped to have the court set a hearing for Saturday on the matter of bail for the prisoners.

Habeas corpus action had been sought by union counsel since the prisoners were lodged in Androscoggin County jail May 7, to serve six months sentences after conviction by jury of violating Justice Harry Manser's injunction which outlawed the strike.

Judge Thaxter ruled that, contrary to Justice Manser's decision, the group was entitled to bail pending disposition of exceptions taken during their trial. The men had appealed to the Maine law court, and in other actions sought transfer of the cases to the federal courts.

Judge Thaxter disagreed with his contemporary on the provisions of a 1933 law, declaring he had concluded the law repealed a part of the previous statute which provided that sentence in contempt cases should not be suspended pending determination of exceptions.

Employees' Share In Jobless Taxes Brings N. H. Split

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 1—Last week the New Hampshire Senate turned down the House-approved administration measure providing for numerous changes in the State's unemployment compensation legislation, including the ending of employee contributions to the fund. A new measure providing for 1 per cent employee contributions and many of the economy moves of the administration measure has made its appearance in the Senate, and yesterday a measure was introduced in the House providing for no employee contributions and that no person be able to collect from the funds of New Hampshire and Massachusetts at the same time. It also clarifies the merit system.

The two measures apparently indicate the difference of opinion on the problem of employee contributions point out that a single vote compensation fund. Proponents of the plan to end employee contributions points ou that a single vote halted the enactment of the administration measure by the Senate and that it had received House approval.

Stamford Firm Buys Valued Lock And Key Relics

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—A lock and key collection, said to be the most complete in the world and containing items dating from early Egyptian times to the Middle Ages, has been sold to the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co., of Stamford, Conn., and New York.

The collection recently was brought back from Austria by Charles Courtney, master locksmith, who said it has been intact since 1890, when it was exhibited in London by the late Andreas Dillinger, for years lock and key collector of the Techniches Museum of Vienna.

The collection contains 400 items, ranging from the early primitive wooden locks of the Egyptians to the large metal locks and keys of the Middle Ages.

Mr. Courtney said it comprises the Rothschild collection of keys unearthed from the ruins of Pompeii, the lock collection of the late Emperor Frans Joseph of Austria and the personal collection of Mr. Dillinger.

The purchase was made by W. G. Carey Jr., president of Yale & Towne, for the company, and Mr. Courtney said it was likely that it will be exhibited at the Museum of Science and Industry at Rockefeller Center in New York.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

500kc-WEEI-590m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 "Civil Service".....	"Lucille and Lanny"...	Organ recital	Sport reports; music....	Sport reports .....
5:15 Education speakers	Studio musicale	Vocal recital	Sport reports; music....	Sport reports .....
5:30 "The Boston Hour"	"The Singing Lady"...	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Sport reports; music....	Townsend Movement ...
5:45 "The Boston Hour"	"Four of Us"	"Little Orphan Annie".	String music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show; so-	Yankee News Service..	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 "Dance Time"	loists; orchestra	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review...
6:30 Feature; sport col.	News; musicale	Sketch; music	Scores; comment	Sport reports .....
6:45 Popular soloists ..	Lowell Thomas, news.	John Griffin, tenor....	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
7:00 Reader and orch..	"Easy Aces"; sketch...	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service..	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Del Castro, songs..	Network program	Vocal Varieties	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	"Five Star Final" .....
7:30 Alex. Woollcott ..	"Lum and Abner"	Vocal soloists	Nye Mayhew's Orch....	Studio musicale .....
7:45 N. V. Kaltenborn..	Studio musicale	Adrian O'Brien, songs.	Popular serenade	Di Pietro's Orchestra .
8:00 "Music from Shakespeare"; or.	Roy Shield's Revue.... Roy Shield's Revue	Vallee Hour: Bill Robinson; Claude Rains; Milst Green; Joe Laurie Jr.; orchestra	"Music and You"; "American Music; or. Talks; Lord Tweedsmuir, President Roosevelt ..	American Legion talk.. "Cowboy Caravan" ... "Cowboy Caravan" ... Parade: Ray Perkins...
8:15				
8:30 Talks, Lord Tweeds-	Talks, Lord Tweeds-			
8:45 muir, Pres. Roosevelt	muir, Pres. Roosevelt			
9:00 Mal. Bowes's Hour	Nano Rodrigo's Orch..	Lanny Ross presents	"Sidewalk Quiz"	"Youth and Crime" ....
9:15 Mal. Bowes's Hour	Nano Rodrigo's Orch..	Show Boat: soloists;	Talk About Books";	Olympian Orchestra ..
9:30 Mal. Bowes's Hour	Pop Concerts from Sym-	comedy sketch; Mod-	Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra	Olympian Orchestra ..
9:45 Mal. Bowes's Hour	phony Hall, Boston,	ern Choir; orchestra	Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra	"Midweek Forum" ....
10:00 "Your Adventure";	orchestra, Arthur Fied-	Music Hall with Bing	"Witch's Tale"; sketch	"Midweek Forum" ....
10:15 Floyd Gibbons ..	ler, conductor	Crosby; Bob Burns;	"Witch's Tale"; sketch.	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 Dramatized news ..	"Piccadilly Music Hall":	Toby Wing; Roland	"Musical Revue": vo-	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45 Dramatized news ..	variety program	Young; M. Lovitch!....	cal soloists; Henry	Al Pierotti, sports....
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service..	Weber's Orchestra ..	Elder Horn Revival....
11:15 Jay Freeman's Or.	Sport comment	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	Griff Williams' Orch..	Elder Horn Revival....
11:30 Al Trace's Orch...	Jack Russell's Orchestra	"Northern Lights" ...	Anson Weeks' Orchestra	M. Ayer's Orchestra....
11:45 Al Trace's Orch...	Jack Russell's Orchestra	"Northern Lights" ...	Anson Weeks' Orchestra	M. Ayer's Orchestra....

Friday's Programs

500kc-WEEI-590m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock..	Sunrise Special; organ.	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Let's Go"; music.	"Musical Clock"	"Stepping Along"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	Musical program	"Stepping Along"	The Chapel Singers	
8:00 Forecasts; Almanac	Serenade; music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Timetable" ..
8:15 Caroline Cabot ...	"Mac and Moore"	George and Juanita....	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable" ..
8:30 Hits and Encores..	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup" ...	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable" ..
8:45 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup" ...	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable" ..
9:00 Carolyn Pryce	Breakfast Club: soloists;	"Houseboat Hannah" .	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable" ..
9:15 Mstr'pl'tn Parade	orchestra	Household talk	Morning Carnival	"Morning Melodies" ...
9:30 Song: music	"Hello, Peggy"	"Dixieland Band"	Morning Carnival	Melodies; Review ....
9:45 Bachelor's Children	As You Like It; news..	"Melodies"; recording	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy" .....
10:00 Betty & Bob; sk.	Breen and de Rose....	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch..	Melody Sweethearts	"Daily Inspirations"
10:15 "Betty Crocker"..	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	"John's Other Wife"..	Choir Loft: organ	Lyan Sherman, songs..
10:30 Modern Cinderella .	Pepper Young's Family.	Just Plain Bill: sketch..	The Marriage Clinic...	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Who's Who in News	Comedy sketch	Today's Children: sketch	Vocalist: organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Magazine of the Air	"The O'Neills"; sketch.	"David Harum"; sketch	Get Thin to Music	"Old Songs and New"
11:15 Magazine of the Air	"Personal Column"	Backstage Wife: sketch	School for Wives	Cooking School .....
11:30 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	A. A. U. meet	News Service	"Organ Melodies" ....
11:45 Network speaker ..	Edw. MacHugh, hymns.	Network program	"Famous Homes"	New England News ...
12:00 "The Gumps"; sk.	News; Noonday Little	"Dream Days"; sketch	Network speaker	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	Show; music	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Network speaker	Italian Radio Review ..
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	United States Marine	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program..	Music; weather ....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Band concert	Studio interview	Italian music program..	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Ruth and Bill"..	"Love and Learn"	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox" ...
1:15 Pretty Kitty Kelly.	"Neighbor Nell"	"Jerre Jordan"; sketch	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox" ...
1:30 Washington relay ..	National Farm and	Nimbler string quartet	Consumer's talk	"Street Forum" .....
1:45 "Real Life Stories"	Home Hour: soloists;	"The Hemingways" ...	"Down the Avenue" ...	"For Workers Only"
2:00 Thru Woman's Eyes	sketch; Homesteaders	"Musical Roundup" ...	Concert orchestra	Dance music .....
2:15 Jack and Loretta...	Orchestra	Piano soloist	Organ recital	Dance music .....
2:30 WEEI news	Home Forum; talk.....	"Julia Blake"; sketch..	Sport reports	"Melody Matinee" ....
2:45 "Myrt and Marge"	Home Forum; talk.....	"Just Like Home"	Sport reports	"Melody Matinee" ....
3:00 Concert Hall; Kreisler String Quartet	NBC Radio Guild dra- matic sketch; Gene	Pepper Young's Family "Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Red Sox - Philadelphia baseball game	Organ Melodies ..... "Gems of Melody" ....
3:15	Gordon-Lenox's "The	"Vic and Sade"; sketch..	Red Sox - Philadelphia	Sport reports .....
3:30 Organ recital ...	Marriage of Kitty"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports .....
3:45 Organ recital ...				
4:00 Stocks; musicale ..	Club Matinee: popular	"Lorenzo Jones"	Red Sox - Philadelphia	Sport reports .....
4:15 Studio speakers ..	variety; orchestra ..	"Personal Column"	baseball game	Sport reports .....
4:30 "Bon Voyage"; va-	Club Matinee: popular	Follow the Moon; sketch	Red Sox - Philadelphia	Sport reports .....
4:45 riety program	variety; orchestra ..	"The Guiding Light" ..	baseball game	Sport reports .....
5:00 Piano soloist	Popular songs	Arthur Lang, songs. ..	Sport reports; music..	Sport reports .....
5:15 Bion Boys; quartet	"Scoots and Betty"	"Dari Dan"; sketch ..	Sport reports; music..	Sport reports .....
5:30 The Boston Hour..	The Singing Lady	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Sport reports; music..	Sport reports .....
5:45 The Boston Hour..	"Four of Us"	"Little Orphan Annie".	Sport reports; music..	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport talk ..	News; Little Show; so-	Yankee News Service..	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 "Dance Time"	loists; orchestra	Sport reports	Studio interview	Italian Radio Review...
6:30 Music; sport column	News; music; sketch...	"Personal N. E. Stories"	Scores; comment	Sport reports .....
6:45 Popular soloists ..	Lowell Thomas, news..	"Musical Roundup" ...	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	Mary Small, songs;	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service.	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
7:15 Holmes Shaw, songs	popular orchestra	"Uncle Mac"; sketch..	"Don't Let It Happen"	"Five Star Final" .....
7:30 Gazette; talks	"Lum and Abner"	Talk, Bill Cunningham	Popular Serenade	"Voice of Israel" .....
7:45 N. V. Kaltenborn..	Local program	"Bughouse Rhythm" ..	Jackie Duggan; organ..	"Voice of Israel" .....
8:00 Broadw'y Variations	Irene Rich in sketch..	Lucille Manners, so-	Eddie Duchin's Orch...	Di Pietro's Orchestra..
8:15 soloist; orchestra	Campbell's Royalists	prano; Reuben Quar-	Eddie Duchin's Orch...	"Cowboy Caravan" ....
8:30 Mal. Kemp's Orch..	"Death Valley Days";	tet; Rosario Bourdon's	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"Cowboy Caravan" ....
8:45 Alice Fay, songs..	dramatic sketch	concert orchestra	Benny Meroff's Orch...	"Front Page Drama" ..
9:00 Hollywood Hotel;	Cincinnati Zoo Opera...	"Waltz Time"; soloists;	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable" ..
9:15 dramatic - musical	Cincinnati Zoo Opera...	orchestra	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	"Morning Melodies" ...
9:30 comedy; Bing Cros-	Cincinnati Zoo Opera...	Court of Human Rela-	Symphony orchestra ..	Melodies; Review ....
9:45 Ray Paige's Orch.	Cincinnati Zoo Opera...	tions: sketch	Symphony orchestra ..	"Songs of Italy" .....
10:00 Forde Grete's Or.;	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"First Nighter"; sketch.	Melody Sweethearts	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:15 ensemble	soloists	"First Nighter"; sketch	Choir Loft; organ	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 Babe Ruth, com'ntr	Lindenwagen; Quartet.	Hollywood gossip	"Curtain Time"; drama-	Male quartet; organ...
10:45 "Haste in U. S."	Rita Schallert	Sport comment	tization; soloists; pop-	Al Pierotti, sports....
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Roundelay" ..	Yankee News Service..	ular orchestra	Olympian Orchestra ..
11:15 Ona Arnheim's Orch.	Sport comment	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Eddy Duchin's Orch....	Olympian Orchestra ..
11:30 Ray Eyner's Orch..	Freemasons; Concert;	Hudson-De Lange Orch.	Red Norvo's Orchestra.	Count Basie's Orchestra
11:45 Ray Eyner's Orch.	narrator; soloists; orch.	Hudson-De Lange Orch.	Red Norvo's Orchestra.	Count Basie's Orchestra

Milk and Roses in the News for Connecticut

(Continued from Page 9)

control and the Public Works Department is Democratic, the Democrats in the State Senate refused to grant the Governor's request.

The intention had been to place the Public Works Department in charge of building construction, not construction of highways, the Governor said. That was not what the Legislature did, however. Now a compromise has been worked out, under which Public Works Commissioner Robert A. Hurley is expected to countersign highway contracts to make sure of their legality but to leave control of the highway building program with Highway Commissioner John A. Macdonald.

Connecticut at Fair

Governor Cross signed the bill calling for construction of a Connecticut building at the Eastern States Exposition grounds in West Springfield, Mass., and the dream of Eastern States officials of a street of display buildings, one for each of the New England States, came closer to realization. Only Rhode Island now has made no move to put up its own building at the fair grounds. Connecticut will not have its building ready until the exposition in the autumn of 1938. The state is appropriating $35,000 for the project, with $25,000 more to be raised by private subscription. The building will be similar in character to those erected by New Hampshire and Vermont and will house agricultural, industrial and other exhibits of Connecticut.

'Rotten Borough' Debate

An echo of the General Assembly session was a lively debate over Connecticut's "rotten borough" system of representation in the House of Representatives. It started when a Yale graduate student analyzed the vote in the House on ratification of the federal child labor amendment and pointed out that although the House had voted against ratification, the representatives in the majority actually represented a minority of the voters of the state.

Among the replies was one from Noah H. Swayne, Darien, Republican leader of the 1937 House. The system of giving towns equal representation in the Connecticut House, regardless of population, was precisely, he said, comparable to the method of representation in the United States Senate. Connecticut, he said, would not want to be represented in the United States Senate on a basis of population. The Connecticut towns, he predicted, will not soon give up their equal voice in the Connecticut House. Besides, said Mr. Swayne, the small towns "are apt to choose representatives more wisely than do the citizens of larger places." Small-town members of the House, he said, have contributed "far more than their proportionate share of wisdom, common sense and judgment."

The Connecticut State Senate, like the national House of Representatives, is made up on a population basis. The difference is that while the national House and Senate swing usually to control of the same party in a national election, the Republicans in Connecticut have so much small-town strength that they never have lost control of the lower House.

Channel to Hartford

A channel 15 feet deep and 150 to 300 feet wide has been dredged in the Connecticut River from Hartford to the river's mouth at Saybrook. The channel is the deepest in the history of river navigation, yet river traffic for several years has been confined to a few items of bulky freight. Passenger boats gave up the river run more than five years ago. Coal, oil, lumber, scrap iron, fertilizer are the products carried up and down the river now by dingy barges. The Federal Government paid for the dredging, begun last September and carried on through the winter. Other river improvements, including marking of the channel and building of dikes, are in prospect.

Youth Hostel Opened

Wethersfield opened a youth hostel, said to be the first in this country built expressly for the purpose. A one-story building, it has bunks for 20 men. Young women travelers are accommodated in a private residence.

Danbury Democratic

Danbury in a special city election stayed Democratic, electing Martin J. Cunningham mayor over Adam A. Roth, Republican.

Bird Action Praised

The National Association of Audubon Societies came to the defense of the Connecticut Board of Fisheries and Game, which took five baby owls away from five boys in Wethersfield who had captured them. The board had previously been widely criticized for its "high-handed" action. Said the Audubon Societies: "We have noticed with pleasure the strong stand you have taken against one of the commonest forms of cruelty to wild life—the taking into captivity of young birds and animals."

Milk Men Debate Control

(Continued from Page 9)

demand process others pleaded for a carefully worked out control of prices supervised by the Federal Government. Hearing the pleas were R. H. Barkalow and E. O. Mather, both solicitors in the Department of Agriculture in Washington.

Judge James O'Brien, chairman of the Massachusetts Milk Control Board, favored mandatory price fixing, but was interested in how it should be applied so it would be equitable to all.

Judge O'Brien said that farmers within 40 miles of Boston should be favored in establishing prices because their taxes and labor costs were higher than in the more remote sections.

He suggested a $3.26 per hundredweight base price for those outside the 40-mile limit. This would bring a price of 7 cents a quart to producers, he said.

This would be raised to $3.31 a hundredweight for co-operatives. The higher price, he said, was justified because the co-operatives delivered large quantities in one place, eliminating much haulage expense.

Donald Geyer, representing the H. P. Hood and Sons Milk Company, objected to re-establishment of the milk price control. He said that farmers had enjoyed no opportunity to vote on whether they wanted price fixing or not, and the scheme presently contemplated would only give farmers a chance to express themselves on what types of control they wanted.

He said the Hood concern purchased 20 per cent of its milk in Massachusetts, paying 6¼ cents a quart last month for Bay State milk, 6 cents even for out-of-state milk.

The price for July he said is 7 cents for Massachusetts milk. Mr. Geyer was closely questioned by the Department of Agriculture men on this price phase.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 156 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Fridays, 11:15 a. m. WICC, 600kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays and Wednesdays, 8:30 a. m., WORL, 920kc.

Vermont

Springfield—Thursdays, 8:15 p. m. WNBX, 1260kc.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, July 2

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

4:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

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C. I. O. Gains In Bay State

(Continued from Page 9)

workers have been read out of the A. F. of L.'s central labor body.

Confident of their dominance over the C. I. O., State Federation of Labor leaders have hesitated to make the final break, but are expected to do so, if and when official orders for suspension of the C. I. O. unions come from William Green, president of the A. F. of L., at national headquarters.

In the past six months, the C. I. O. has built up its Bay State membership of close to 100,000 by activity principally among textile, clothing, garment, shoe, electrical and rubber workers, but its energies also have been devoted to more than 20 other minor industries.

Summary of Membership

A summary of the C. I. O. membership at present, according to incomplete estimates compiled by union officials:

United Electrical and Radio Workers	23,000
United Shoe Workers	20,000
International Ladies Garment Workers	10,000
United Textile Workers (Absorbed March 9 by Textile Workers Organizing Committee)	9,900
Amalgamated Clothing Workers (Includes Journeymen Tailors)	8,000
Textile Workers Organizing Committee (In addition to United Textile Workers)	7,000
United Rubber Workers	7,000
Steel Workers Organizing Committee	2,800
United Mine Workers	2,200
Miscellaneous	5,000
	94,900

These figures include only shops where contracts have been signed or unions chartered. They do not include hundreds of other members enrolled where unions are still in process of formation.

Membership Increase

In every case where existing unions have been taken over, the membership has been increased by organizing campaigns. Substantial wage increases, shorter hours and improved working conditions have resulted in many plants, but not all.

On the other side of the picture, the C. I. O. has met resistance at several plants, and has been forced to abandon temporarily its campaigns in those mills. Notable resistance has occurred at Worcester, where drives failed in several steel, carpet and shoe firms. At Springfield, the C. I. O. lost to a local union in an election at a radio factory.

Heavy enrollments have been made in Massachusetts in the last three months by the newly-formed Textile Workers Organizing Committee under direction of Hyman Blumberg, New England chairman, who has announced signing of contracts with 27 firms. The biggest task of this group, however, is still before it. This is the organization of the great woolen and cotton mills of the Merrimac Valley, notably the American Woolen Company.

Lewis Opened Drive

John L. Lewis, national chairman of the C. I. O., came to Lawrence on May 23 to inaugurate personally the drive in this unreceptive territory, where workers refused to join the general textile strike of 1934. Since that time, a battery of organizers has distributed literature at factory gates, made house-to-house calls and reported substantial enrollments among workers, but has kept its exact progress secret.

Meanwhile, the International Ladies' Garment Workers, a long-established union, which has affiliated with the C. I. O., reports it has added approximately 3200 members in the last half-year, and many miscellaneous unions, covering fields from sugar and tack workers to fishermen, ice men, candy makers and newspaper reporters, have enrolled several hundred members each.

The Sugar Refinery Workers of the C. I. O. yesterday defeated a local union, the Mutual Benefit Association, at the American Sugar Refining Company, Boston, by the close vote of 257-246 and thus won exclusive bargaining rights for all workers.

Gains in Shoe Industry

An example of membership gains through acquisition of former independent unions is furnished by the United Shoe Workers, which last March took over the Shoe Workers' Protective Union and the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union with total memberships of 16,378, mostly in Massachusetts. Efforts to acquire the Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen at Brockton, which failed when the union voted against affiliation, are being resumed and another vote among its 14,000 members is being sought.

The imposing size of the United Electrical and Radio Workers, formerly a federally-chartered union of the A. F. of L., is due to its success several years ago in organizing the Westinghouse plant at Springfield (with 5200 members) and the General Electric plant at Lynn (with 6500 members). Gains are reported by organizers this year, but in many cases manufacturers have agreed merely to "working arrangements" with the union, rather than signed contracts.

With the announcement earlier in the year that Worcester, with its 30,000 steel workers, had been selected as the starting point in a campaign to organize the steel workers of New England, manufacturing concerns commenced announcing "voluntary" wage increases ranging from 5 to 10 per cent. A few also went so far as to announce adoption of a 40-hour week.

It is estimated this general wage increase put from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000 more into the pockets of Worcester workers. Whereas no explanation was given for this widespread and spontaneous increase, the opinion prevailed it came directly because the C. I. O. was preparing to send organizers to that city.

However, as an effective and vital factor in Worcester's industrial life, the C. I. O. to date is still but a threat. Of the 30,000 steel workers, only about 1500 have joined the C. I. O. Another 1500 workers have been enrolled in other industries.

Unions' New Instrument

SAMPLE BALLOT

United States of America
National Labor Relations Board
FIRST REGION

OFFICIAL BALLOT

To determine the representatives for collective bargaining purposes of the employees at The American Sugar Refining Co., Boston, Mass.

1. This is a SECRET BALLOT.
2. Mark your choice of organization to represent you by marking "X" in one square only!
3. Do not sign your name.
4. If you spoil your ballot, return it to the Board's agent and get a new one.
5. Fold your ballot to conceal the "X" you have made and deposit it personally in the ballot box in the presence of the Board's agent.

I desire to be exclusively represented for purposes of collective bargaining by:

MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION	Mark an "X" in Square
SUGAR REFINERY WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION NO. 4 OF THE C. I. O.	Mark an "X" in Square

This is a SECRET BALLOT and must not be signed.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD
By A. HOWARD MYERS
Director First Region
415 Federal Building, Boston, Mass.

Sample Ballot

As Used by the National Labor Relations Board to Determine Union Representatives for Collective Bargaining Purposes Between an Employer and Employees. The Ballot Above Is Similar to Those Used Yesterday in an Employee Vote at the American Sugar Refining Company Plant in Boston. The C. I. O. Won, 257-246.

Labor's Influence For World Peace Told to Institute

(Continued from Page 9)

men and women of similar occupations and interests in different nations, can become a potent force for international peace and prosperity.

"Sit Down" for Peace

Mr. Smith sees as the greatest weapon against militarism the obstructive strength of strong industrial unions within each nation, which by "sitting down" could cut off supplies without which war could not be waged.

Militarism, he says, is a tool for imperialists, a cult for nationalists and "a sentimental trap" for the masses. "Nationalism, with all its myths of racial, cultural and moral superiority, is the worst political and psychological force in our lives today. It draws false and destructive lines between men who ought to be co-operating on the economic and cultural front in building a livable world community."

Nationalism, he insists, must be replaced by "a new set of group loyalties," and organized workers should lead in demanding that such new lines of loyalty be made among men.

Mr. Smith will explain his conception of this application of C. I. O. theories to international relations, at tomorrow night's public lecture. His subject will be "Breaking the War Habit." He is a veteran of the World War himself, having served as a major in the A. E. F.

Situation in Orient

Dr. Y. T. Wu, editor-in-chief of the Association Press in Shanghai, in last night's lecture outlined the progress being made in China and sketched the general international situation in the Orient.

China looks to the future with considerable assurance, he said, because she can also look to the past. Successively conquered by the Huns, the Mongols and the Manchus, she has absorbed them all with no change of consequence in her own character.

She is the only nation, he continued, in which groups of Jews, even, have been assimilated as centuries have passed, and any inroads by Japan or other powers are little more than heavy rains, adding a little more water to the temporarily ruffled surface of a great sea.

But in the meantime, Dr. Wu admitted, there is a very strong sentiment in increasingly unified China, for armed resistance to Japanese conquest, and only by the greatest care has the Government succeeded in "holding its horses" at least until China's military forces and equipment could hope to meet those of Japan with any prospect of success.

New Market Needed

But after all, he continued, Japan's great need is for a market for her new industries—not for actual possession of more territory. Her leaders have indicated that their objective is an industrialized Japan and an agricultural China to take up the products of this industry.

He recalled that last March Foreign Minister Saito of the Hayashi cabinet said: "From now on we must turn over a new leaf in our treatment of China. We must treat China on an equality with Japan, and we must entertain thoughts of economic co-operation instead of military conquest."

Japan, Dr. Wu pointed out, is faced by serious internal problems. Her budget for 1937-38 is 3,041,000,000 yen, an increase of over 100 per cent over the figure for 1931-32. Of this amount 46.3 per cent is allocated to the army and navy—the largest amount in entire history.

Her national debt, too, now exceeds 10,000,000,000 yen—the largest on record. This means that the burdent placed upon the common people, the industrialists and the financiers is becoming constantly heavier and heavier.

China, on the other hand, has stabilized her currency and in many ways is becoming more and more prosperous — though industrialization is only a small item in the general picture.

Strength in Morale

Her great strength lies in her morale, her lack of self-pity and the innate cheerfulness of her people. The fact that she is not highly organized or centralized is a great advantage if there should be war, for if one part is stricken, only that part is affected. The rest remains strong.

The Chinese believe, Dr. Wu continued, that there is little prospect of armed invasion from the West. Membership in the communist organization, also is not increasing within China although many communistic ideas are being warmly received by large numbers of her people, he admitted.

"I greatly rejoice," he said, "that there are men in Japan like Kagawa and that there are strong peace movements among the common people in that country.

"Christian groups from China and Japan have got together even in the tensest moments," Dr Wu added in response to a question as to the effect of Christianity upon the international situation in the Orient, "but it is difficult for the Japanese Christians to express themselves freely or to get at the real facts because of strict censorship."

Dr. Wu ended his lecture by playing two popular Chinese songs on a small phonograph. They were universally popular in China now, he stated, and they express the cheerful outlook of his people today. "Notice the up-surge of spirit and the sense of solidarity, which they give," he said.

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Taking the Jam Out of Jamboree

Acme

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These Boys Know How to Tackle a Meal Even If It Is Served in Paper Plates and Cups

Contempt Finding Put Into Effect

(Continued from Page 9)

his sentence for contempt should stand. Driscoll and Flanagan were given into the custody of a court officer.

At the City Hall session, Attorney Farnum questioned City Auditor Fox on a variety of items to ascertain the office practice in the payment of bills.

Taking one Codman Hill bill for May 11, 1936, for work on three offices at 140 Boylston Street—White Fund property—Mr. Farnum asked if an item for 120 pounds of lead was not the right amount with which to make 12 gallons of paint.

"Isn't that right, Mr. City Auditor?"

"I don't know, sir."

Mr. Farnum continued with the remark that 12 gallons would paint a whole house. He asked Mr. Fox's opinion.

"I don't know, I never painted a house," replied the city auditor.

On another bill, the prosecutor said to the witness, "Then the only evidence you have to substantiate charges on bills is the lead pencil mark "D" (George Driscoll, clerk of the White Fund), and the signatures of Roswell G. Hall (fund manager) and Mayor Mansfield?"

"That is the same evidence we have when we pay the bills of the Finance Commission," rejoined Mr. Fox.

In another bill for $1000, it was found that a premium charge of $225 on the contractor's bond had been added with the cost of materials on which there was a 10 per cent premium. A later bill for the same amount, but rendered after agitation had been begun for an investigation, subtracted the premium charge from the total before the 10 per cent was calculated.

From office practice, Mr. Farnum turned the questioning to hourly charges for truck hire. This was interrupted before any conclusion could be reached on the fairness of this charge, by a heated exchange between the witness and members of the Finance Commission. This arose when the city auditor refused on advice of Assistant Corporation Counsel John W. Brennan to outline his duties as a trustee of the White fund.

Then Attorney Farnum tried to reach his objective by asking the witness what he considered his responsibility was when making payments on the trucks.

Mr. Fox said he considered his responsibility was outlined by the ordinance creating the city auditor's position. He admitted the charge of $2.50 an hour was correct for 3½-ton trucks but declined to give a yes-or-no answer on whether that was a fair price.

Dual Job Holders Held to One Post In Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 1—By nightfall tonight all "dual office holders" on the state payroll, and all married women whose husbands are in a position to support them, must relinquish their jobs.

This is the order of Gov. Robert E. Quinn, who months ago made it clear he would not tolerate the policy of allowing those elected to office, taking over well-paying appointive positions.

The number of married women to be affected by the order is said to be less than a dozen, while on the "dual office" side the number is said to be negligible.

Most of those in well-paying jobs have made it clear that they would resign from their elective position. However, in four instances "dual office holders" have given up their appointive jobs, to continue to be legislators.

Two Democratic Senators, Henry Lapan of Burrillville and Thomas J. Byrnes of Bristol resigned to keep the jobs given them by the administration. Lapan is assistant to High Sheriff Phillip E. Quinn and Burns is an inspector in the Division of Intoxicating Beverages.

Russell H. Handy, Republican Senator from Lincoln, has indicated that he will give up his position on the horse race commission to remain in the upper branch. He is the leader of a "liberal" group of G. O. P., seeking to obtain control of the Republican State Committee from the "Old Guard."

IF YOU ARE TO BE SEPARATED BY 100 MILES

A week-end or vacation trip and mother wonders, "Did you arrive safely? Are you having a good time?" While you think, "Is mother well? Is everything all right at home?" But why wonder about those dear to you? Wherever you go it costs so little to know. By day, long-distance rates everywhere are very low. Nights after 7 P.M. and all day Sundays you get still bigger bargains.

YOU CAN BE TOGETHER BY TELEPHONE FOR AS LITTLE AS 40¢ ★

Whether you are separated by 100 or 1000 miles or even only 50, you can be together instantly by telephone for surprisingly little money. Look at the rates below and for any others you wish, simply call Long-Distance operator.

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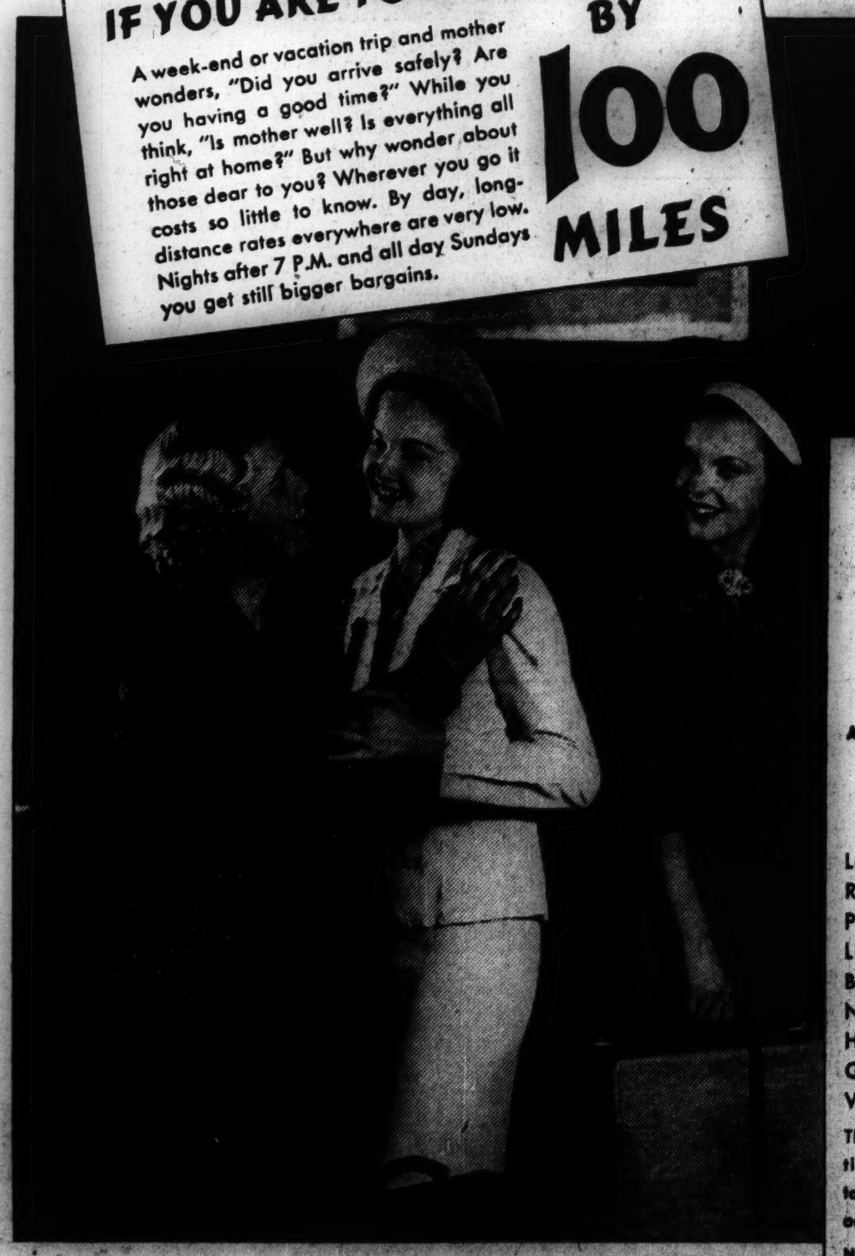

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The above rates are for 3-minute station-to-station calls. A small Federal tax applies where the charge is 50¢ or over.

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Alice Marble Bows to Jadwiga Jedrzejowska Again—Five in a Row for Bees

Shutout Pitching Moves Bees Closer to Dodgers

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

After studying the recent record of the Bees, one is conscious of a feeling similar to that which came with your first look at the Grand Canyon—you like it, but can't believe it.

Manager Bill McKechnie led his club out of the West with only three victories in 11 starts, a losing average that unexpectedly opened the bulk-head to the National League cellar. His pitching had turned sour in the heat of western territory, and with the single exception of last Sunday's doubleheader in Cincinnati, which closed the tour, Bill's offense was less potent than any other in the circuit—perhaps the entire majors. A few of the grandstand faithful kept their fingers crossed, in expectation of a dive that might rival the collapse of the 1935 Braves.

And then look what happened!

Beat Cubs Twice

Into the Beehive strolled the Dodgers on Tuesday, fresh from their double triumph over the powerful Chicago Cubs two days before. The Flatbush crew visioned a first division berth by the end of July. They meant to coast through the Boston series, possibly on their success at Wrigley Field.

But it was a different gang of Bees that met the Brooklyn attack—so different from the team that toured the West, even their best friends didn't know them. By a sudden spurt of sensational pitching— perhaps the greatest stretch of hurling the majors have seen in years—the Bees have exhibited a reversal of form that make them the class of the second division and an outside threat to finish in the money.

Even McKechnie is unable to explain the remarkable about-face executed by his ball club. "Maybe it's the home cooking," says Bill. It might be, at that.

Only Five Passes

In three successive meetings with the Dodgers, the Bee mound staff has not allowed a run. Including the eighth and ninth innings of the second half of Sunday's doubleheader in Cincinnati, Bee hurlers had delivered 32 consecutive scoreless innings. They have compiled a similar record against the Dodgers, including the last two innings of the May 30 game in Brooklyn.

Lou Fette shut out the Dodgers on Tuesday, 1 to 0, in 12 innings. Frank Gabler, who came to Boston in the Berger deal, beat the great Mungo in yesterday's opener, also by 1 to 0, and Guy Bush made it three straight by taking the second game, 7 to 0. In two days, Lou, Frank and Guy have held the Brooklyn outfit to 19 hits in 30 innings. Fette walked three men, Gabler and Bush had one each. Gabler's was intentional. The others might have been, although it was not apparent from the press box.

The major league record for most consecutive shutout victories is held by the Pittsburgh Pirates. They accomplished six in succession in 1903, from June 2nd through the 8th. The Cleveland Indians had four the same year. The Yankees matched Cleveland's American League mark in 1932. The Bees, therefore, have three to go.

The Pirates of 1903 also established the all-time record for consecutive shutout innings, 56, which they managed from June 1st to June 9th.

Three for Fette

The Bees have scored five shutouts this season and three of them belong to Fette. Lou blanked the Pirates on June 3rd and the Reds on June 9, before doing likewise to the Dodgers on Tuesday last. The remarkable comeback of McKechnie's staff is further emphasized by the fact that until the present Beehive series, the Dodgers had scored at least one run in every game since April 29, when Freddy Fitzsimmons, then with the Giants, blanked them, 9 to 0. Burleigh Grimes owns one of the strongest offenses in the league.

Gabler became a local favorite in his Beehive debut yesterday. It takes great pitching to beat Mungo, but Frank knew the combination. A squeeze play, with Warstler running and Cuccinello bunting, produced the game's lone run. In the second contest, the Bees scored seven runs on seven hits, Bush driving in three with a double in the second.

At the end of the day the Bees were only two games out of fifth place.

Polish And English Net Players Win

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 1 (AP)—Hard-hitting Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, Poland's top-ranking ace since 1929, and Dorothy Round of England, advanced to the finals of the all-England tennis championships before another capacity Wimbledon gallery today.

The Polish girl wore down blonde Alice Marble, United States champion from San Francisco, in a semi-final round match, 8—6, 6—2. Miss Round, conqueror of the defending champion, Helen Jacobs, in the quarterfinals, had a virtual walk-over in her tussle with Mme. Rene Mathieu of France, winning 6—4, 6—0.

The women's singles final will be the feature of Saturday's closing program.

The men's final, pitting America's Don Budge against Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm, will be played tomorrow.

Miss Round seems an even better player now than she was when she won the Wimbledon crown in 1934.

Miss Round hit scarcely one really bad shot. She lost only five points in the second set and made only two errors.

Miss Marble was disappointed but sporting:

"I couldn't expect to beat Mlle. Jedrzejowska the way she was playing today," Miss Marble said philosophically.

"If I could have pulled out that first set when I had the chance I might have won. But I made some bad shots there when I needed good ones."

Mlle. Jedrzejowska plays a steady baseline game and will take a lot of beating in this tournament.

In the quarterfinals of mixed doubles, Evelyn Dearman of England and Daniel Prenn, former German Davis Cup player, defeated Jiro Yamagishi of Japan and Betty Nuthall of England, 6—2, 9—7.

Gottfried von Cramm and Heinrich Henkel of Germany qualified for the semifinals with a 6—4, 4—6, 6—4, 7—5 victory over Charles Hare and Frank H. D. Wilde of England.

Don Budge and Gene Mako, the American Davis Cup pair, advanced to the semifinals of men's doubles, defeating Jack Bromwich and Clifford Sproule of Australia, 6—2, 7—5, 6—8, 6—2.

Coming to Longwood Next Month

Wide World

Anita Lizana of Chile

She Will Take Part in the Women's and Mixed Tennis Doubles at the Chestnut Hill Club, Scheduled for Aug. 23-28, and the National Singles at Forest Hills, Long Island, Early in September

Chilean Star Is First of Overseas Players to Enter U. S. Tournaments

The initial entry of what is expected to be the greatest invasion of foreign tennis players ever to compete in United States championship tournaments, has been received from Anita Lizana of Chile. Confirmation of her intention to play in the women's national singles championship, the women's doubles and mixed doubles as well as in one or two of the more important invitation tournaments leading up to these events, has been received both from the Chilean Lawn Tennis Association and from Miss Lizana through London representatives by the U. S. L. T. A.

Probably no foreign woman tennis player has ever sought United States honors with a greater playing reputation since the days of Suzanne Lenglen. Born at Santiago, Chile, in 1915, she began to attract the attention of tennis enthusiasts at the age of 10 years due to the intensive coaching of her father, Don Roberto Lizana. She was taught to swing a racket at seven years of age; at 15 she won the girl's championship of Chile, and three years later the women's national championship. So great was the impression of her ability created by these performances, that the Chilean Lawn Tennis Association collected a national fund to finance her trip to England in 1935 where she won eight of the 13 tournaments in which she competed.

She remained abroad during 1936, continuing to show improvement in her play and winning an increasing number of tournament events both singles, doubles and mixed doubles. During the early season play on English hard courts this year, she was undefeated and in 20 matches in which she dropped but two sets while her victories included a double defeat of Dorothy Round as well as decisive triumphs over such outstanding English women players as the Misses Dearman, Scriven, Saunders and others. Miss Lizana completed this record by winning the English hard court championship tournament in decisive fashion.

As a result of her outstanding performances, A. Wallis Myers, the English tennis authority ranked her No. 8 among the world's leading women players at the conclusion of the 1936 season and stated, "The most improved player of the year was Miss Lizana of Chile, who may assume Mme. Lenglen's mantle in the near future." This forecast was well born out by Miss Lizana's play in the English hard court championships a little more than a month ago when she went through six rounds without the loss of a set or being required to play a deuce set except in the final which she won from Miss Scriven at 7—5, 6—3. These performances earned her a No. 3 seeding in the British singles at Wimbledon this year.

Physically, Miss Lizana is short and stocky; extremely active afoot and with unusual power in her strokes off either side. She is an excellent court strategist, mixing powerful forehand and backhand drives with artfully executed drop shots and lobs which go far to break her opponent's game. She will undoubtedly prove one of the sensations in the women's singles championship at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills early in September, as well as in the doubles titular tournament to be played at the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, Mass., the week of Aug. 23-28.

Yankee's Mainsail Blows Out in Spin

NEWPORT, R. I., July 1 (AP)—Yankee, Gerard B. Lambert's candidate for defense of the America's Cup, blew out her great mainsail today while on a tuning-up spin in a stiff southwest breeze.

Because of her radically novel rig, Yankee wears the largest mainsail of any of the sloops competing for the cup. Yankee returned to the water yesterday after cleaning and painting in a local shipyard.

The two other defense candidates, Harold S. Vanderbilt's Ranger, and Chandler Hovey's Rainbow, were being prepared at Bristol today for the last series of trials, which open Saturday.

Endeavour and Endeavour II, the two blue sloops of T. O. M. Sopwith, British challenger, remained last night at Block Island. Today marked expiration of the time given him to choose one or the other in his second bid for the America's Cup. If he remained silent, Endeavour II must be his candidate.

Hub Events

Pro Baseball

At Beehive—Boston Bees vs. Brooklyn today. Doubleheader with the Giants on Monday.

At Fenway Park—Red Sox vs. Athletics Friday, Saturday and Sunday (doubleheader).

Golf

At Marshfield C. C.—Annual M. G. A. open tournament, Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

At Winchester—Massachusetts amateur championship, July 6-10.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	38	24	.613
New York	38	25	.603
St. Louis	38	26	.594
Pittsburgh	35	27	.565
Brooklyn	27	33	.450
Boston	26	36	.419
Cincinnati	24	36	.387
Philadelphia	24	38	.387

Results June 30

Boston 1, Brooklyn 0.
Boston 7, Brooklyn 0.
Chicago 9, St. Louis 4.
New York 7, Philadelphia 3.
Pittsburgh 8, Cincinnati 0.

Scott Is Medalist

GREENWICH, Conn., July 1 (AP)—John Virgil Scott, 18-year-old Hill School entry from Pottstown, Penna., fired a 71 yesterday, cutting five strokes off his first day's score for a 36-hole total of 147 to become medalist in the annual eastern interscholastic golf championship here. Scott reached the quarterfinals in the same tournament last year.

I. G. A. Elect Officers

OAKMONT, Penna., July 1 (AP)—The national intercollegiate golf association elected Paul Leslie, Louisiana, as president and Paul B. Jamison Jr., Yale, as secretary for 1938. Leslie is from Jefferson City, Mo., and Jamison from St. Louis, Mo.

BASEBALL

Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M., Ladies Free
Red Sox vs. Philadelphia
Seats at Kennedy's Men's Store Hub. 2950

Tabor Crew Wins In Second Race

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, Eng., July 1 (AP)—Tabor Academy's eight-oared crew from Marion, Mass., chalked up its second successive victory in preliminary competition for the Thames Challenge Cup of the Royal Henley Regatta today, defeating Twickenham easily in seven minutes 47 seconds.

Tabor won the cup last year. Tabor never was extended. The Americans led by a length after a quarter mile and continued to row away from their opponents until they finished five lengths in front and still fresh.

Sports Trail

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—Observations and nominations as the major league ball clubs hit the hot July stretch:

Greatest Comebacks—The palms must go to three heavy-clouting veterans, big Hank Greenberg, Detroit; Joe Cronin, Boston Red Sox, and Heinie Manush of Brooklyn. Greenberg, out with a fractured wrist last year, is hitting .335 and leading the American League in runs batted in with 65; Cronin, who hasn't batted .300 since 1933, is hitting .329, while Manush is rapping National League pitching at a .354 clip, his highest since 1929.

Biggest Flops—Bob Feller, Cleveland's schoolboy wonder, who has everyone wondering, and Mickey Owen, the "$200,000 beauty" of the St. Louis Cardinals. Feller has pitched eight innings, allowed eight hits, nine walks and struck out 12. Owen, rated as one of the most promising catchers to come up in years, is batting .186. He's scored only two runs and batted in two.

Hardest Hitter — Joe Medwick really is "ducky wucky" with that war club, batting .406 and driving in 71 runs. Manager Bill Terry of the Giants says Medwick could become the only .500 hitter in baseball history if he wouldn't go after so many bad balls, but the St. Louis Cardinal star says the temptation is too great.

Best Slump Buster—Lou Gehrig gets the call. Larrupin' Lou had a tough time batting .200 the first month of the season but he got the range and is now leading the New York Yankee powerhouse and the American League with a .379 average. Carl Hubbell wasn't so bad either. Kayoed from the box six times in succession after hanging up his great winning streak, the great Giant southpaw is back in stride with two straight triumphs and looking better.

Poorest Road Team—The lonesome Cleveland Indians are in front for the third straight year. Their latest clincher was 10 defeats in 12 games away from their Lake Erie tepee.

Best Road Team—Once challengers to Cleveland's title, the Chicago Cubs now are terrors on the road.

Outstanding Rookie—Lee Grissom, 200-pound pitcher from Sherman, Texas, by way of Nashville to Cincinnati, looks like the big prize. He's the only rookie picked to play in the all-star game.

Surprise Packages — Pitcher Spurgeon Chandler and Outfielder Tommy Henrich really surprised everyone by crowding into the stand-pat lineup of the New York Yankees.

Old Man River—The Yankees have spent $117,000 trying to locate a successor to Tony Lazzeri but "poosh-em-up" pushes 'em out of his way and carries the mail in a great, big way. Tony turned in the fielding gem of the season, dropping and trapping a pop fly and then turning it into a triple play. A fan wrote and wowed everybody by asking if Tony drew an error on that play.

Proudest Man—Burleigh Grimes ruffles like a peacock when anyone mentions outfielder Gil Brack. Burleigh brought Brack along with him from Louisville to Brooklyn and Brack is making good with a .330 batting average.

Most Valuable Players—Hubbell leads them all, but in Chicago they are cheering Infielder Linus Frey and Pitcher Charlie Root for holding the Cubs together when injuries riddled their ranks.

Schoolboy Sailors Race In Final Series Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARION, Mass., July 1—The final series for the Clifford D. Mallory Trophy, emblematic of national interscholastic yacht racing championship, got under way this morning with Tabor, St. Mark's, Morristown, Choate, Belmont Hill and St. Paul's racing in the final series.

Outstanding among the defeated crews are Loomis, defending champions, and the Andover crew, captained by Jack Ware, two times national junior champion.

The Morristown and Choate crews walked away from their rivals in the second division, both crews alternating in first and second place in all three races.

It took one short spinnaker leg yesterday for Gordon Lyle of St. Paul's to catch up with young Ware and pass that worthy for a 1s. triumph, thereby gaining the finals by three-fourths of a point.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Bill Terry polled highest total, 121, 110 in nation-wide vote for all-star baseball game lineup.

International Golf Climax

Wide World Radiophoto

Walter Hagen (Left) and Lord Wardington

"The Haig," Non-Playing Captain of the United States Ryder Cup Team, Receiving the International Trophy From Lord Wardington, Vice-President of the British P. G. A. After the Defeat of Great Britain's Picked Team of Professionals Yesterday. The Triumph, 8 to 4. First for Either Side on the Other Team's Home Grounds, Brought the Standing in the Series That Was Begun in 1927 to Four Matches for the Americans and Two for the British

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Selection Races Next

With the two preliminary series of races for candidates for the defense of the America's Cup now a matter of history, Ranger, Yankee and Rainbow are awaiting the start of the final series on July 3. The three Class J yachts are being put into their best racing form as it is on the outcome of the coming races that the selection of the yacht which will defend the Cup against the challenge of Thomas O. M. Sopwith rests. The British yachtsman has both the original Endeavour and Endeavour II at Newport, R. I., and has been putting them through their paces in order to determine which of the two yachts will be the challenger. This is the day on which he must make his final decision as the terms of the deed of gift require that the New York Y. C. be notified of the name of the challenging boat not later than 30 days before the first race.

Wide World

Ranger

The Preliminary Tests

Before the first of the America's Cup defense candidate trials was held on June 2, those who had made a close study of the three yachts which were to try for the honor, were predicting that the real battle would be between Harold S. Vanderbilt's new yacht Ranger and Gerard B. Lambert's Yankee, Cup defense candidate in 1930 and 1934, which had been fitted up with a new rig. Rainbow, successful defender in 1934 and now owned by Chandler Hovey, was the third yacht in the trials; but, despite the fact that she had defeated Yankee for the honor of defending against Endeavour in 1934, she was regarded as the least likely winner in this year's trials. But while all this proved to be the case, there were very few who ever expected to see Ranger prove to be as fast as she did. Sailing under a makeshift rig, because she lost her mast in the trip from Bath, Maine, to Newport, Commodore Vanderbilt's new yacht defeated Yankee and Rainbow every time they met and her victories were by quite conclusive margins. And to prove that she is very fast, she bettered the competitive record for the course on June 9, when she covered it in 3h. 15m. 23s., beating Yankee by 4m. 38s.

Also Wins Observation Series

Next came the series of observation races and the result of this series of six contests found Ranger again showing marked superiority over her two rivals. In this series she was sailed with her new mast. She met the Yankee four times and won three of the races, the fourth being called no-race as the time limit expired before either yacht could finish. It should be noted here that Yankee for the first time in either series, was leading Ranger by about a quarter-of-a-mile when the yachts quit sailing. Yankee again showed her rudder to Rainbow in their two races, while Ranger defeated Rainbow in the only race of this series in which they met. Again Ranger's margin of victory over Yankee in this series was quite impressive. In the first race she won by 5m. 56s., in the second by 2m. 5s., and in the third by 4m. 39s. Certainly, if the selection were to be made on the showing in these two series, Ranger would have to be picked as the defender. Now it remains to be seen if she can show the same superiority in the final and all-important series which starts Saturday. Those experts who have watched the trials to date are already naming her as the selection.

Will Meet Real Rival

And those same experts who are picking Ranger as the defender are equally firm in their predictions that, when she is called upon to meet the challenger, she will have to prove to be a better yacht than the Rainbow was in 1934. Endeavour II is, without question, one of the finest Class J yachts ever turned out. She is certainly the fastest yacht that has ever challenged for the famous trophy. With the experience gained in 1934 and the crew having had some two months' practice in the waters in which the big race is to be held, it is also certain that the 1937 challenger will be handled better than was the one of 1934. All of this means that the American yacht and crew are going to have to do better than they did when the Rainbow defended last time or else the famous "Auld Mug" will be in for a long sea voyage some time next August and the first visit to its home port since 1851 when it boarded the Schooner America for its first and only Atlantic crossing to date.

Matty Bell Talks On Forward Pass At Coaching School

Matty Bell, head football coach at Southern Methodist University at Texas, took over the lecture platform this morning at Northeastern University's Fourth Annual Coaching School which is in its fourth day of a week's session.

Bell, who is noted for his forward passing teams, told the coaches gathered here the essentials of good forward passing. "You can teach almost any boy to throw or catch a football," Bell said. "In the first place, it's the one thing that they really like to practice, therefore it should be the easiest to teach."

Bell went on to say that one reason he used the forward pass game so much is that it is the easiest way to score. "I would rather lose a game than have it end up a tie. That's why I instruct my teams to throw passes all over the lot if the game is headed to a scoreless tie. And if one of our passes happens to be intercepted for a touchdown and the loss of the game, I feel better to have at least a score regardless of the fact that it cost us the ball game."

Following Bell in this morning's session came Dick Harlow, head football coach at Harvard University. Harlow chose to show a wide selection of games on the screen. Teams such as Pittsburgh, Notre Dame, Tulane, Dartmouth, Yale, and Harvard were shown and the visiting coaches had the chance to see various systems in action.

Miss Henry Extended

PHILADELPHIA, July 1 (AP)—Two Philadelphia players scored major upset yesterday in the women's middle states tennis championships as the favorite Patricia Henry of Los Angeles, was hard-pressed to enter the quarterfinals.

Mrs. John W. Clegg Jr., beat Elizabeth Blackman of Detroit, seeded second, 6—3, 9—7, while Hope Knowles defeated 15-year-old Helen Bernhard of New York, seeded fifth, 6—4, 6—3.

Miss Henry had to go extra games to eliminate Frances Bancroft of Wilmington, 7—5, 7—5, while Edith Clarke of Washington, disposed of Madge Harshaw of Ursinus College, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	39	21	.650
Chicago	36	26	.581
Detroit	35	27	.565
Boston	31	28	.554
Cleveland	30	29	.508
Washington	27	33	.450
Philadelphia	20	38	.345
St. Louis	20	39	.339

Results June 30

New York 5, Philadelphia 1.
Cleveland 10 St. Louis 3.
Detroit 4, Chicago 1.
Washington 6, Boston 4.

Toronto Signs Hogan

TORONTO, July 1 (CP)—Francis (Shanty) Hogan, baseball's biggest catcher, has been signed by Toronto Maple Leafs, the management of the International League club announced yesterday. Hogan was released by the Washington Senators of the American League recently.

Princeton Golf Star Out Front In College Play

OAKMONT, Penna., July 1 (AP)—Jim Marks, long-driving Princeton golfer, strode into the quarterfinals of the national intercollegiates today and polished the prospect of a "home town" victory such as Sam Parks Jr. scored in the open in 1935.

The 21-year-old blonde Princeton star learned the vagaries of Oakmont's many hazards while a member of the club. His father, J. W. Marks Sr., is coach at Kiski Prep in near-by Saltsburg.

The younger Marks, who won a driving contest Tuesday with an average of 312 yards, used his long tee shots and knowledge of the course yesterday to breeze along two under par for 10 of the 16 holes it took to dispose of Dan Donovan of Notre Dame in the second round.

He was called upon to meet another unknown contender in the 36-hole round today—Bill Barclay of Michigan, who eliminated Willie Turnesa 1 up in the biggest upset of the tournament.

The South's strong entries skirmished in every other match of the quarterfinal round.

Paul Leslie of Louisiana State, runnerup last year, took on John Hobart of Illinois, amateur champion of his home state. Fred Haas, another Louisiana veteran of many tournaments, faced Harvey Johnson of Georgetown, and Vincent D'Antoni of Tulane squared off against Stanley Holditch of Georgia Tech.

Hobart was forced to play 24 holes and Holditch 23 to advance past the 18-hole second round.

Haas obtained revenge over Bob Fraser of Creighton, who defeated him for the western amateur crown. He turned in an exact par for the day's best medal play performance, yet triumphed only 2 and 1.

American Association

Results June 30

Minneapolis 12, Toledo 7.
Columbus 2, St. Paul 0.
Indianapolis 9, Milwaukee 2.
Louisville 11, Kansas City 6.

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
LAST 3 NIGHTS
TONIGHT 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
TOMORROW 8:30
OLD TIMERS' NIGHT (Repeated)
SATURDAY, JULY 3
CLOSING NIGHT

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

Mohawk Drama Festival
UNION COLLEGE, SCHENECTADY
Outdoor Theatre—Indoors, If Rain
STARTING NEXT WEEK
Tuesday, July 6 to 10
"Twelfth Night"

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ADA COOPER BOYLE
Southern Cooking
Luncheon, 35 cents up
Dinner, 75 cents up
Sundays, one dollar
Afternoon Tea—Bridge Parties
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John Ebersole's
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Delicious Low Priced Table D'Hote Luncheons or Dinners. Afternoon Tea With Those Inimitable Southern Waffles.
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Entrance on 42nd Street
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116 WEST 72D STREET
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Business and Industry • # Construction Volume in June Highest for Month Since 1930 • Commerce and Finance

Better Business Bureau Probes 125 Complaints a Week

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 1—During the past year the investors section of the Better Business Bureau of New York City, Inc., has received and acted on 6500 complaints and inquiries, an average of 125 a week, according to the Bureau's annual report made public here today. "Despite the increase in the number of fraudulent operations in securities during the past year," says the report, "the co-operation of the law-enforcement officers and the bureau has been so prompt and efficient in putting an end to them that it is the considered opinion of the operating staff of the Bureau that at no time in the history of the organization have the results of co-operative action against security frauds been more gratifying."

The body of the report reviews in detail the stories of how the Better Business Bureau, Inc., in co-operation with local, state and Federal authorities, stopped a variety of financial frauds.

In one case a group of operators who have since received jail sentences, swindled the public to the extent of $6,000,000 by touting the shares of a firm called Rayon Industries Corporation through a tip sheet to investors throughout the country. They also operated a "boiler room," consisting of an office crammed with more than a score of telephones from which salesmen called up potential investors over the long-distance wires and used high-pressure solicitation.

Other swindling methods stopped by the bureau included that of a securities firm which offered free analyses of stock lists only for the purpose of inducing the owners to switch into securities which the firm was selling off its shelves; a teacher of mystic philosophy who held seances at which he recommended the purchase of questionable stock; the promoter of a club organized at $400 per membership to search for a non-existent buried treasure, and a kennel club which sought investors' funds to finance a greyhound racing track, which was subsequently raided by the police.

"The one sure way to outwit the stock gambler," says the report, "is to observe the Better Business Bureau's motto—'Before you invest, investigate.' The bureau has in its files protective information accumulated during 15 years regarding thousands of firms and individuals, honest as well as questionable, which it provides freely and without charge to all who inquire. In addition, bureau representatives are constantly investigating new promotions and the men behind them, wherever it has cause to believe their activities are open to suspicion."

The report expresses the gratitude of the bureau for co-operation received from Ernest Angell, regional director of the Securities and Exchange commission; Lamar T. Hardy, United States attorney; James J. Doran, post office inspector; Ambrose V. McCall, division of securities of New York State; Andrew Markey, division of securities of New Jersey; William Copeland Dodge, district attorney of New York County, and New York Police Commissioner Lewis Valentine.

Funds for the bureau's service are provided by department stores, specialty shops and chain stores, newspapers and other publications, manufacturers and wholesalers, trade associations, savings banks, commercial banks and trust companies, investment bankers and dealers, stock and bond brokers and public utility companies.

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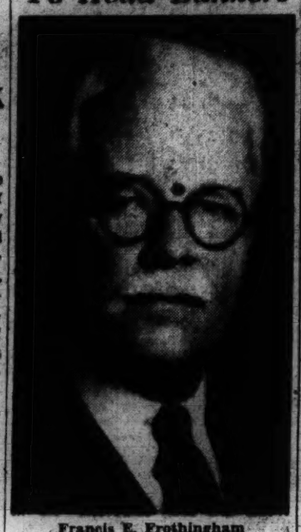
85 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON
LOS ANGELES CHICAGO NEW YORK

To Head Bankers



Francis E. Frothingham
Vice-President of Coffin & Burr, Inc., Boston. Nominated as President of the Investment Bankers Association of America.

F. E. Frothingham Nominated to Head Investment Bankers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Francis E. Frothingham has been nominated by the board of governors of the Investment Bankers Association of America as president of the association for 1937-38.

Mr. Frothingham is vice-president of Coffin & Burr, Inc., Boston. His nomination is subject to election at the association's 26th annual convention at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., Nov. 3 to 7, 1937. Since the official selections of the board have always been approved by the convention, nomination is considered tantamount to election.

Mr. Frothingham has been vice-president of Coffin & Burr, Inc., since its establishment in 1916 and had previoussiy been associated with the predecessor firm of Perry, Coffin & Burr. He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1871, and was educated at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Harvard University and Lawrence Scientific School.

Mr. Frothingham's participation in activities of the Investment Bankers Association extends over a period of 20 years. He was a member of the association's committee on public service securities from 1917 to 1920 and has been a member of the same committee continuously since 1928, serving as chairman throughout most of the latter period. In connection with his association work he has appeared in Washington before a number of congressional committees and has written extensively on utility subjects.

Other nominations made by the board of governors, are as follows:

For executive vice-president: Alden H. Little, Chicago, to succeed himself.

For vice-presidents: Thomas W. Gregory Jr., Gregory-Eddleman Company, Houston; T. Weller Kimball, Glore, Forgan & Co., Chicago; James J. Minot Jr., Jackson & Curtis, Boston; Sidney J. Weinberg, Goldman, Sachs & Co., New York; and Jean C. Witter, Dean Witter & Co., San Francisco.

For treasurer: D. T. Richardson, Kelley, Richardson & Co., Inc., Chicago, to succeed himself.

For secretary: Robert Stevenson III, Chicago, to succeed himself.

For governors: One year terms expiring in 1938—William H. Brand, The Securities Company of Milwaukee, Inc., Milwaukee; Chapman H. Hyams III, Moore & Hyams, New Orleans, and Edward B. Hall, Harris, Hall & Co., Chicago, ex officio member of next year's board as retiring president.

For governors: Three-year terms expiring in 1940—Ralph T. Crane, Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., New York; Francis T. Ward, Clark Dodge & Co., New York; P. A. Walters, Stone & Webster & Bodget, Inc., Chicago; Edwin A. Barnes, Batton, Barnes & Lester, Los Angeles; Russell D. Bell, Greenshields & Co., Inc., Montreal; Royal D. Kercheval, The Boatmen's National Bank, St. Louis; John O. Stubbs, Whiting, Weeks & Knowles, Inc., Boston; Ernest O. Dorbritz, Moore, Leonard & Lynch, Pittsburgh; Ben B. Ehrlichman, Drumheller, Ehrlichman & White, Seattle; and John J. Sullivan, Sullivan & Co., Denver.

Yield on Treasury Issue Is 0.619 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The yield on a new $50,000,000 273-day Treasury bill issue is about 0.619 per cent, according to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The tenders were dated June 30, 1937, and will mature March 30, 1938.

The total amount applied for was $123,676,000, of which $50,015,000 was accepted. The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.583, equivalent to a rate of about 0.550 per cent per annum, to 99.519, equivalent to a rate of about 0.634 per cent per annum, on a bank discount basis. Only part of the amount bid for at the latter price was accepted. The average price of Treasury bills to be issued is 99.531 and the average rate is about 0.619 per cent per annum on a bank discount basis.

Machinery Sales Continue Down Trend Over Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Machinery sales are continuing their downward trend over the country except for one or two sections, according to American Machinist. Industrial buying is naturally disturbed by the uncertainty of the industrial situation. Moreover, the high volume of machinery shipments during the past year has supplied the most urgent needs of many plants so that a slackening of sales in a season which in "normal" years registers the low point of activity is not surprising.

Inquiries, however, from concerns not previously active in placing orders indicate that the basic demand for manufacturing equipment is still a long way from being satisfied.

Canadian Exchanges Closed

TORONTO, July 1 (AP)—All Canadian stock exchanges and commodity markets were closed today in observance of Dominion Day holiday.

June Engineering Awards 49 P. C. Higher for June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—June engineering contracts were the highest for that month since 1930, according to the Engineering News-Record. Total for the month of $274,399,000 compared with $183,917,000 in June, 1936, a gain of 49 per cent. The review shows that the cumulative total for the current half year was $1,245,428,000, a gain of 15 per cent over the corresponding period of last year, when the figure was $1,121,375,000.

Awards to private organizations in June were 169 per cent higher than they were in June of last year, the comparative figures being, 1937, $146,078,000; 1936, $54,578,000. Public awards dropped 1 per cent from last year's figure of $129,339,000 to $128,321,000.

Weekly averages in 1937 compared with last year show the following gains: bridges, 22 per cent; industrial buildings, 352 per cent; commercial buildings, 87 per cent; streets and roads, 9 per cent, and unclassified, 20 per cent. Losses were shown as follows: waterworks, 22 per cent; sewerage, 3 per cent; public buildings, 24 per cent; earthwork and drainage, 1 per cent.

Geographically, the Middle Atlantic section increased 129 per cent in June of this year over last; the South, 11 per cent; the Middle West, 13 per cent; the Far West, 42 per cent, but the New England and west of Mississippi groups dropped 7 and 12 per cent.

Capital for new construction in the month amounted to $40,252,000. It included $23,855,000 in State and municipal bonds, $15,431,000 in corporate securities and $1,466,000 in PWA allotments. $8,176,000 in State and municipal bonds previously bought by the PWA were resold to private investors by the RFC.

Legislation Urged Against Personal Holding Companies

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senator George (D-Ga.) proposed that Congress revise the tax laws so as to encourage dissolution of personal holding companies.

These corporations, owned by one or a few individuals, have been described by Treasury officials and members of a congressional committee on tax dodging as the biggest single loophole through which revenue is seeping away from the Government.

Guy T. Helvering, internal revenue commissioner, and Abe Fortas, Securities Commission tax expert, were invited to discuss cases in which the Treasury contends taxes have been reduced through the holding company device.

As soon as the Senate-House inquiry into alleged tax dodging reaches the point where remedial legislation can be considered, Senator George said he would propose that holding companies be taxed as partnerships.

"That would remove three-fourths of them from the picture in 12 months," he said, "if we did not put an undue penalty on their dissolution."

Personal holding companies now pay the regular corporation taxes, plus surtaxes of 8 to 48 per cent which apply to them alone.

Helvering gave the committee last week a list of 17 corporations, whose principal owners, he said, would have paid about $1,638,023 additional surtaxes on their 1934 incomes had the personal holding companies not existed.

Wall Street Moves To Adjust Salaries

NEW YORK (AP)—A move to adjust salaries of Wall Street workers to monthly trading volume on the New York Stock Exchange was reported to be under consideration in exchange circles.

Already the plan has been adopted by a large commission house with stock exchange membership, it was reported. It applies to "nonproductive employees, which excludes customers' men and branch office managers. The exchange was said to have approved the step.

Base pay of affected employees is reckoned on a monthly turnover of between 30,000,000 and 50,000,000 shares. Over 50,000,000, pay is increased and under 30,000,000, rates are cut.

It was understood a volume of less than 15,000,000 shares would involve a slash of 17½ per cent in base pay. Volume in May was about 18,500,000 shares.

To help brokers meet overhead in face of current low activity in the market, the exchange recently permitted waiving of minimum pay limits for customers' men and branch office managers.

Employees affected by the sliding scale arrangement of commission houses are mostly clerical workers.

Consolidated Gas Earnings Maintain Steady Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Consolidated net income of the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore and its wholly owned subsidiaries for the 12 months ended May 31, after interest, depreciation, amortization, federal income taxes and other expenses and charges totaled $6,440,391, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to $4.56 a common share. This compares with a net of $6,439,576, or $4.55 a common share after preferred dividend charges, in the 12 months ended May 31, 1936.

For the five months ended May 31 the system's net income, after all expenses and charges, totaled $3,041,060, equal, after preferred dividend charges, to $2.21 a common share, comparing with a net of $2,999,375, or $2.17 a common share, in the first five months of 1936.

Legislative Sugar Quota Contest Seen as War of Economic Groups

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Complete uncertainty seems to prevail in the sugar trade as to the legislative prospects for sugar this year. Since early March, when a bill was introduced to revive the processing tax on sugar in the form of an excise, numerous bills and numerous versions of these bills have been in the legislative mill, and one new aspect of the quota system after another has been whirled into the maelstrom of legislative uncertainty. Sugar men will make no predictions or even guesses as to the outcome and say they will believe no further Washington stories until the "ink is dry" on new sugar legislation or Congress has adjourned.

The present Jones-Costigan Act, controlling the sugar market by the quota system, will expire on next Dec. 31. This calls at least for some extension or substitution, unless the sugar market is to be released from controls. In addition the Administration, ever persistent in its aims, wants an excise tax on sugar to replace the invalidated processing tax, so that it will have some money to hand out to sugar growers and in addition something for the general treasury to help meet its deficits.

Since the lid has been taken off sugar legislation this spring, however, several other interests have become involved. For one thing, the Hawaiian and Puerto Rican producers have asked for the privilege of shipping their sugar into the United States in refined form. Of their total quota, at present, only a small amount is permitted to come in refined.

Would Cut Cuban Refined Quota

On the other hand, American cane refiners have been complaining for some time over the present quota which permits Cuba to ship in 420,000 tons, out of her entire quota of about 1,880,000 tons, in refined form. So they are now seeking to have this Cuban white sugar quota reduced. They would like to have it eliminated. And in addition, the Louisiana cane sugar growers are angling for a substantial increase in their present allowable quota of 270,000 tons.

And domestic producers of both cane sugar (southern states) and beet sugar (mountain states) want an arrangement inserted in the quota system by which increases allocated in any given year are allotted to them alone. So the whole picture is one in which no principles are involved but a wide variety of economic groups are warring out in Washington what before the quota system they would have warred out in the open market.

It was one of these groups, the domestic can sugar refiners, against whom President Roosevelt made his "pernicious lobbyists" remark at a press conference about a month ago, inviting them to get out of Washington. The Administration, however, is in sugar politics up to the ears itself. Secretary Wallace wants a one-cent excise tax in order to pay crop subsidies. Secretary Ickes of the Interior Department has taken up the cudgels for Hawaiian and Puerto Rican sugar refiners, and wants these territories, or whatever they legally are, for the particular purpose in hand, to be allowed to ship as much of their quota in white as they choose or can. And Secretary of State Hull is batting for Cuba in support of his reciprocal trade treaties program, the Cuban treaty having been the first of these to be signed.

The Administration Stand

At present the beet sugar interests are siding in with the domestic cane sugar refiners in opposing unlimited white sugar imports from Hawaii and Puerto Rico, because cane can be more cheaply refined where it is grown, and tropical refiners would therefore be able to narrow the spread between raw and refined sugar and so force down slightly the price of refined beet sugar, which meets refined cane competitively in certain parts of the country.

However, the Administration holds tenaciously to its demand for larger refined quotas from the two duty-free territories, and has gone so far as to say that if its opponents will not give in it will veto any sugar legislation and so let the whole control system expire, thus permitting unrestricted imports (except of course for the tariff of 1.87½ cents per pound which applies to all imports except those from Puerto Rico and Hawaii, and 973,000 tons from the Philippines; the Cuban tariff, now 90 cents, would jump to $1.50 per hundred pounds).

There is much skepticism here as to whether the Administration would have the nerve to take such a step, since it is so heavily involved in sugar control. If it did so everybody would suffer but the consumer.

On the other hand the possibility is that the Administration may scare the beet people with this threat, for if they felt that their opposition to territorial sugar refining would cost them the advantages of the entire control system they would probably switch their political support very quickly. So everybody is now talking compromise.

Control Favors Cubs

Cuba would be a particularly heavy loser if the control system were abandoned. Duty on Cuban sugar would go back to $1.50 per cwt. Cuban growers could compete here without restriction, and since they are low-cost growers, they could increase their sales, and probably net 1½ to 2 cents per pound on their sugar, while they are now selling to Europe and the rest of the world for about 1 cent. However, it is explained, Cuba can sell so cheaply to these other countries only because it now sells its United States quota at such a good price (about 2½ cents).

Meantime, in the face of the uncertainty, sugar futures have been quiescent, not to say somnolent, having ranged for nearly four months around 2.45 to 2.60 cents per pound while other commodities were riding the roller coaster of the spring rise and fall. Refined sugar had a move in March and another in mid-June.

Hunch here is that one of the Administration's grievances against the cane sugar refiners is that a number of AAA officials and help have gone over to the refiners, carrying valuable information with them—a trek similar to that frequently made by Treasury revenue officials. Among the Administration men who have gone with the refiners in recent years are Taussig, Dalton and Tugwell. Before he left for the American Molasses Company, Professor Tugwell helped frame rules which prevent such migrants from coming back to Washington as lobbyists for two years or so. He is staying strictly out of the present brawl. However, former AAA men are said to be lobbying for the Hawaiians and Puerto Ricans as well as for domestic cane refining interests.

Britain Extends Insurance Scheme

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Big extension has been agreed to unanimously by the British House of Commons of a system under which the Government, in return for a premium paid to it, guarantees to an exporter 75 per cent of any loss he may suffer from failure to receive payment for his goods from an overseas buyer.

During the past four years British traders have taken advantage of this arrangement to an increasing extent, the value of goods so safeguarded having risen from £7,500,000 in 1933-34 to £35,000,000 last year. And on the whole a profit has been made for the taxpayer on these transactions.

The extension now agreed to raises the maximum total value insurable to £50,000,000 and abolishes limitation in regard to the date up to which the system remains in force.

The system has proved to fill a gap between unduly speculative transactions and those for which the banks are prepared to incur risks.

Kemmerer Sees Big Increase In Cost of Living

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A period of rising commodity prices and a much higher cost of living are in prospect as forces making for inflation appear more powerful than counteracting influences, Dr. Edwin W. Kemmerer, Walker Professor of International Finance at Princeton University, declared in an address at a meeting of the Graduate School of Banking, conducted jointly by the American Bankers Association and Rutgers University.

Dr. Kemmerer said in part: "Among the powerful inflationary forces now pushing prices upward, taking up the cheap money slack already created and in some cases creating more slack to be taken up, are the following which it will be recognized are not entirely distinct but in some cases involve a certain amount of overlapping:

Inflationary Influences

"(1) The devalued gold dollar and resulting inflow of gold from abroad accompanied with an increase of gold production which low commodity prices have stimulated.

"(2) Our silver policy involving as it does an enormous expansion in the circulation of silver certificates.

"(3) The government's low interest rates and cheap money policy which encourages credit expansion.

"(4) Our heavy government deficits and their financing through borrowing from the banks.

"(5) The flow of 'hot money' from abroad into the United States from war-scared Europe seeking security and profit in the United States.

"(6) Our very heavy excess bank reserves, both in commercial banks and in the Federal Reserve Banks.

"(7) The prospects of rising velocities of bank deposit circulation as business recovers from the depression."

As counteracting these inflationary forces Dr. Kemmerer mentions four important forces. These are:

Counteracting Forces

"(1) The expansion of business as we work our way out of the depression which involves an increasing demand for money and bank deposit credit.

"(2) The improvement we have been having lately in the budgetary position of the national government which is reducing somewhat the size of our annual deficit.

"(3) The recently adopted policy of the Federal Reserve System in providing by Administrative action taken under the authority of recent banking legislation for the doubling of legal reserve requirements of banks in the Federal Reserve System.

"(4) The recent government action providing for the sterilization of gold imports which prevent newly imported gold from being used as a reserve base for currency and credit expansion.

"The forces making for inflation at the present time appear to be more powerful than the counteracting forces and the prospects are therefore strong that we are facing a substantial period of rising commodity prices which will carry the cost of living to much greater heights than it is today."

Sees Inflation

By Orren Jack Turner

Dr. Edwin W. Kemmerer
Walker Professor of International Finance at Princeton University

Committee Urges Sweeping Revisal Of U. S. Agencies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Two reports, supplementing in more detail features of the Federal Government reorganization program prepared by the special presidential committee, were made public here urging a sweeping revision of the financial agencies of the Government.

One of the two deals with the Treasury specifically. The other, supplementing it, discusses the general accounting office and the position of Comptroller-General, both of which it is proposed to abolish. They are the work of the specialists who worked on the original reorganization report.

Changes proposed in the Treasury set-up are of a generally routine character intended to make it more efficient and responsive to administration policies. The future of the accounting office is a far more controversial subject which has already aroused sharp opposition in Congress.

The report on this subject, written by Harvey C. Mansfield, justifies the committee's original recommendation for virtual abolition of this powerful office on the ground that as now constituted it impairs the constitutional responsibility of both Congress and the Executive. Under it, the report says, the Comptroller-General has by "arbitrary and technical" rulings brought about a situation where "administrators sit up nights devising ways of accomplishing what they know needs to be done, instead of being free to pursue the policy and procedure they determine to be best in the light of statutory powers."

The result of the system, the report holds, is a "passive resistance" throughout the Government "to a control felt to be unjustified."

The proposed changes would reduce the accounting office to a mere auditing office possessing the sole function of post-auditing the government accounts and reporting the audits to Congress. All other control over government spending now exercised by the accounting office would be vested in a fiscal control bureau of the Treasury and in an expanded bureau of the budget.

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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Stock Market Is Generally Higher In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—Gains were pared in afternoon trading on the stock exchange today after steel shares had led the way in extension of a mid-year rally.

Chrysler was a weak spot, dropping more than 3 points before it encountered support. Most shares, however, retained the major portion of their gains. Trading quieted toward the fifth hour. Transfers were at the rate of about 700,000 shares for the session.

Allied Chemical ran up more than 6 points in a narrow market and moderate gains were widely distributed among industrials, utilities and rails.

Some profit-taking was noted by brokers as traders evened accounts and trading generally remained restricted.

Prominent among gainers were Western Union, Public Service of New Jersey, Great Northern preferred, Northern Pacific, Paramount, Allis Chalmers, American Smelting, Cerro de Pasco and Pure Oil.

American Telephone, Westinghouse and Boeing Aircraft were among exceptions to the main trend.

Bonds Irregularly Higher

Uneven to moderately higher prices ruled in the bond market today with a few rail and foreign loans providing the bright spots.

Cuba 5½s were well taken late in the morning period and stood more than 2½ points to the good. Uruguay 6s also found support and lifted more than a point, while light bidding for Canadian 4s hoisted those liens a major fraction.

Low and medium priced rails took the play away from most other domestic corporate obligations. Gainers of a point or so included Missouri Pacific 5s "F," Frisco 4½s and Southern Railway 4s. St. Paul 5s of 1975 rose more than a half point.

Elsewhere minor swings prevailed, except for International Telephone 5s which sold off about a point.

U. S. Government issues edged higher on small volume with gains ranging from 1-32 of a point to 5-32.

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—Late in the session gains ranging from small fractions to a point or more were distributed evenly through the list on the New York Curb Exchange.

New Jersey Zinc added several points, Gulf Oil was up about 1½, while major fractions were annexed by E. W. Bliss and St. Regis Paper. Aluminum Co. of America and American Cyanamid "B" also improved.

Trading in London Market Hesitant

LONDON—Trading in the stock market was hesitant pending opening of the Paris Bourse, but the undertone was generally firm. Following the opening in Paris, there was no very definite trend and quotations were but little changed. British funds met with increased inquiry and quotations showed a general advance, the War Loan 3½s being quoted at £90⅞, up ⅛. Among foreign bonds Japanese issues were easier due to the Amur river incident, but elsewhere the market was firm with French 4½s at 14½ and German 5½s at 46.

Kaffirs were idle and quotations unchanged. West Witwatersrand selling at £8½. Copper shares were very firm. Rhokana Corp. was quoted at £12⅝ and Roan Antelope £3 9-32. Diamond issues were firm, De Beers deferred being quoted at £17.

Oil securities were idle and firmer, Royal Dutch advancing to £47⅛, but later reacting to £46½ on Paris selling. Rubber stocks were very steady with commodity price at 9⅝d. Industrial issues were more active, quotations showing a general small improvement. International issues were marked up. International Nickel selling at $58 11-32, U. S. Steel 100⅛ and New York Central $37 3-32.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.90½	$4.93⅞	$4.8398
Cables	4.90⅝	4.9314	4.8397
France—franc	.0738	.0738	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1684	.1684	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2288	.2284	.1930
Italy—lira	.0526⅛	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4013	.4008	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5405	.5403	.5
Sweden—krona	.2565	.2565	.4637
Norway—krone	.2485	.2478	.4637
Denmark—krone	.2207	.2204	.4637
Spain—peseta	*	*	.1967
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091	.0220
Austria—schilling	.1875	.1875	.2382
Finland—finmark	.0249	.0249	*
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1895	.1896	.1890
Portugal—escudo	.0450	.0450	.0745
Roumania—leu	.0078	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0296
South America			
Argentine—peso†	.3030	.3025	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0660	.0660	.3025
Chile—peso†	.0395	.0395	.3060
Peru—sol	.2525	.2525	.4746
Uruguay—peso	.5800‡	.5800‡	1.7810
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2890	.2872	.8440
India—rupee	.3738	.3727	.8180
Java—florin	.5515	.5518	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3031	.3031	*
Shanghai—dol	.2975	.2976	*
Straits Stlmnts—dol	.5725	.5794	.9613
Phil Islands—peso	.5025	.5025	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9972	.9944	1.0031
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—The position of the Treasury June 29: Receipts, $12,702,178; expenditures, $10,423,315; balance, $2,-852,614,267; customs receipts for the month, $46,140,782. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $4,275,442,206; expenditures, $6,664,735,109, including $3,837,-396,647 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $2,769,292,813; excess of $36,736,873,647, a decrease of $976,155 under the previous day; gold assets, $12,218,936, including $1,023,209,489 of inactive gold.

Ford Machinery Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of Ford Machinery Corp., San Francisco, have approved creation of a new issue of 60,000 shares of $100 par preferred stock, 25,000 shares of which it was indicated would be sold shortly, and an increase in authorized common stock from 500,000 to 700,000 shares.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	44½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	45	45	45	Jun 30
84½	63¾	Acme Stl (4)	1	67½	67½	67½	Jun 29
22⅝	15	Adams Exp (1.30g)	17	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
28¾	23½	Adams-Millis (3)	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
36	28	Addressog (1.60g)	3	29	29	29	
4¾	3	Advance Rumely	1	3½	3½	3½	Jun 30
80¼	64½	Air Reduc (3a)	10	70¼	69½	70	+ ⅛
8¼	2¾	Air Way El Ap	12	3¼	2¾	3¼	
18¾	11	Alaska Jun (.60a)	8	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅜	Alleghany	18	2⅜	2½	2⅜	+ ⅛
58½	40	Allegh pf xw	2	40	41	40	Jun 17
59¾	34½	Allegh pf $30 ww	4	36⅛	36	36	— ¼
59	34	Allegh pf $40 ww	2	35	35	35	Jun 29
53½	39	Allegh pr pf	2	36	35½	35½	Jun 28
43⅝	30½	Allegh Stl (.80g)	1	33	33	33	Jun 30
27⅞	16	Allen Indust (1)	1	18	18	18	Jun 21
258½	218	Al Chem & D (6)	16	224	220	224	+ 6½
33⅛	21	Allied Mills (2g)	2	21	21	21	
21⅞	15	Allied Strs (.20s)	12	17¼	17	17	— ¼
85	74	Allied Strs pf (5)	2	76½	74½	74½	
83½	57	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	28	61⅝	60⅝	61	— ⅛
39¾	23	Alpha Port Cem (1)	2	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	Jun 30
8¾	4⅛	Amal Leather	15	4½	4½	4⅝	Jun 30
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	2	37	37	37	— ⅛
114⅞	80	Amerada (2)	4	85	85	85	Jun 29
102½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (3½g)	3	88	86½	86½	— ¾
41⅜	20½	Am Brk Shoe (1½g)	2	30¼	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
80¾	57¼	Am Brk Shoe pf (5)	2	60¼	60	60¼	Jun 30
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	2	96	95½	95½	— ½
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	1	158⅝	156½	156½	Jun 30
71	46	Am Car & F (¼g)	1	48½	48¾	48½	+ ¼
104½	77	Am Car & F pf (4g)	1	77	77	77	Jun 30
152	28	Am Ch & C (½g)	10	28⅝	28¾	28½	
148	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	125	125	125	Jun 30
106	98	Am Chicle (4a)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	
23⅜	13¾	Am Colortype	3	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
30¾	20½	Am Comi Alco	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
33⅜	25	Am Crys Sug (2¾g)	3	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ¼
13½	5¾	Am Encaus Til	4	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
17	10½	Am Europ	2	10½	10½	10½	Jun 29
13¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
58⅞	37	Am & F Pow pf	2	42½	41½	42½	Jun 24
68⅞	45	Am & FP $7 pf	3	49	49	49	Jun 30
38⅞	18½	Am & FP 2nf	4	20¾	19½	20¾	Jun 30
21	14¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	15	14¾	14¾	Jun 30
11¼	5⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	6½	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
55¾	36¾	Am H & L pf (3)	2	36¾	36¾	36¾	Jun 28
52⅜	40¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	4	42	42	42	Jun 30
4¾	2½	Am Ice	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ¼
27⅝	17½	Am Ice pf (1g)	2	21½	21	21	Jun 29
17¾	12¼	Am Internat	8	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
58⅞	37	Am Loco	5	39⅛	39	39	
125	101¼	Am Loco pf	1	103	103	103	+ 1¾
13⅝	7¾	Am M&Pdy (½g)	3	10½	9¾	10½	+ ⅛
68¾	43¾	Am M&Met (.65e)	1	47½	46¾	47½	+ ⅛
129½	112	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	115	115	115	Jun 25
16½	7	Am Pow & Lt	13	8½	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
87⅝	49¼	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	7	52	51¼	51¾	+ ¾
72½	40¼	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	5	46⅛	45⅝	46⅛	+ ⅜
29½	18⅜	Am Rad&SS (.60)	23	19¾	19⅜	19½	+ ⅛
45¼	31⅜	Am Roll M (1.10g)	32	35¼	34⅝	34⅞	+ ⅜
36	26¾	Am Safe Rax (2)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Jun 30
29	22¼	Am Seating (¼g)	3	24⅝	24	24⅝	Jun 30
105¾	79⅝	Am Smelt & R (3½g)	15	84¾	84¼	84¾	+ 1¼
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	4	141⅝	141⅜	141⅜	+ 1⅛
67½	52¼	Am Snuff (3a)	3	53½	52½	53½	+ 1
73¼	48⅜	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	17	53¾	53⅛	53⅞	— ⅜
26½	15⅝	Am Stores (1¼g)	2	17	17	17	— ¼
56⅞	37	Am Sug Ref (3)	5	48	46½	48	+ 2
143¾	124⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	134⅛	134⅛	134⅛	Jun 30
25⅞	21⅛	Am Sum Tob (1a)	2	22	22	22	+ ⅛
187	169¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	8	168¾	165	165¾	—1
99	73¾	Am Tob (5)	7	76⅛	76⅜	76½	+ ¼
150½	128¾	Am Tob B (5)	17	77	76¾	77	+ ¼
20⅛	11⅜	Am Tob pf (6)	2	135½	134	135½	+ 1½
29½	15¼	Am Type Fdrs	21	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
107	88	Am Wat W (.40g)	19	17⅜	16¾	17⅜	+ ⅜
14⅜	7¾	Am Wat W 1pf (6)	2	88	88	88	Jun 25
79	54½	Am Woolen	6	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
20	6¾	Am Wool pf (2k)	4	56¼	56¼	56¼	+ 1½
185	100	Am Zinc L&S	5	11	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 8
69½	47¾	Am Zinc sr pf (1¼g)	12	51	50⅝	50⅝	Jun 25
97	79	Anaconda (3½g)	64	53½	52¾	53	+ ⅛
24⅜	18	Anacon W&C (1½g)	1	4793⅛	785⅞	793⅛	
37½	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	2	22⅜	22	22⅜	+ ⅜
10¼	5½	Andes Cop	1	20	20	20	Jun 25
46	40	A P W Paper	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jun 30
111	106	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	1	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅜
13¾	7	Armour Del pf (7)	2	107¼	107¼	107¼	+ 1¼
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	70	111⅜	111⅛	111⅜	+ ⅛
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	88	87¼	87¼	— 2¾
70½	57½	Armstrg Crk (1g)	1	103	103	103	Jun 17
16¼	11	Arnold Const (¾g)	3	62¾	62½	62¾	+ ⅜
17⅝	8¾	Artloom	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jun 30
24¾	15¾	Assd Dry Gds	2	10½	10	10½	+ ⅛
101	89½	Assd DG 1pf (6)	2	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
125	112	Assd DG 2pf (3½k)	1	90	90	90	Jun 11
57½	49¾	Assoc Invest (3)	*1	112	112	112	Jun 1
94¾	69½	Atch T&SF (2g)	2	51¾	51	51	Jun 25
104	93	Atchison pf (5)	8	77½	76¼	76¾	
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	1	93	93	93	Jun 30
29	17⅞	Atl G & W In	15	51¼	49¾	49¾	+ ¾
44	22	Atl G & W In pf	2	18½	18½	18½	Jun 14
37	27⅜	Atl Refin pf	3	24	23¾	24	Jun 28
116½	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	15	29	28¾	28¾	+ ⅜
18½	15	Atlas Corp	1	109	109	109	+1
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	10	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ¼
94	68½	Atlas Powd (1½g)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	+ ⅛
18¾	11⅜	Atlas Tack (¾g)	1	69¾	69¾	69¾	
36¾	13½	Auburn Auto	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Jun 16
9½	5⅜	Aust Nich	10	16½	15½	16½	+ ⅝
9¼	5⅜	Aviation Corp	10	6¾	5¾	5¾	
		—B—				6	+ ⅛
11¼	4¾	Baldwin Loc	15	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
9½	4⅜	Bald Loc asd	8	4½	4⅜	4½	
120	70	Bald Loc pf	1	70	70	70	Jun 29
120	73½	Bald Loc pf asd	1	79	79	79	+ 4½
40½	20⅜	Balt & Ohio	30	26¾	26⅜	26½	+ ¼
47¾	27¾	Balt & O pf	6	30½	29¾	29⅞	+ ⅛
45	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	4	29	28½	28½	+ ⅛
43⅜	27⅝	Barber Go (¾g)	1	41	41	41	+ ⅜
32	22	Barker Bros	4	24	23	24	Jun 30
35¼	23½	Barnsdall (1)	5	24	23	24	Jun 30
20¼	13⅞	Bayuk Cig (5g)	19	25½	24¾	25¼	+ ⅜
28¾	21½	Beatrice Cr (1a)	3	14½	14¾	14½	+ ⅛
105¾	101	Beat C pf ww (5)	4	23	22½	23	Jun 30
112	105	Beech-Nut P (6a)	1	101	101	101	Jun 28
15¾	11¼	Belding-Hem (1)	2	110½	110½	110½	Jun 28
87	84	Belg NR pf (3.24e)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
30½	18½	Bendix Avia (½g)	1	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	M'y 18
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind L (.95g)	13	19	18¾	18⅝	
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	4	20¾	20½	20½	+ ⅛
105½	(3	Beth Stl (2g)	2	49¾	49¾	49¾	— ¼
20	17	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	43	86	84¾	85	+1
129½	108	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	3	17¾	17½	17⅝	Jun 30
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (1¼g)	1	114½	114½	114½	Jun 29
38	34	Black & D (¾g)	2	53	53	53	+1½
29½	22	Blaw-Knox (.65g)	3	26¼	26	26¼	+ ⅛
49¾	27½	Boeing Airpl	5	2.%	32⅞	33¼	+ ⅛
48⅜	37	Bohn Alum (3)	68	29½	28¾	28¾	— ⅝
28	21½	Borden (1.60)	2	38	38	38	
47	38⅞	Borg-Warner (2)	14	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	— ⅜
15¾	8⅛	Boston & Me	1	44	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅜
4½	1¼	Botany C M A	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun 30
23¼	15	Bridgpt Brass (.60g)	6	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	Jun 25
59⅞	39¼	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	13	46½	39½	39½	— ⅞
53½	45⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	3	43	41¾	43	—1¼
47	39	Bristol-My (2.40a)	1	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	
8	2¾	Bklyn & Qu T	4	3½	3	3	
38½	15½	Bklyn & Qu T pf	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	Jun 30
53	18½	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	6	20½	20⅜	20⅜	
102¼	65¾	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	2	69	68¾	69	+ ⅜
52⅜	26¼	Bklyn Un G (2.30g)	50	44½	43¾	44½	+ ⅝
50	44½	Brown Shoe (3)	2	43½	43½	43½	—1
24½	16⅜	Brunswick-Balke	2	10	10	10	+ ⅛
25¼	14¾	Bucyrus-Erie	10	17½	16⅞	17½	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅜	Budd Mfg	10	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
98	58	Budd Mfg pf	1	93	93	93	
13	7¾	Budd Wheel (.20g)	3	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	Jun 30
45¼	30¾	Bullard Co (3g)	2	32½	32	32½	+ 1¼
65⅝	50⅛	Bulova Watch (4a)	5	52½	52¼	52½	+ ⅛
25⅝	22½	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	14	23½	22¾	23	— ⅛
11¾	4⅛	Bush Term	5	5	5	5	
39	15	Bush T 7% def	4	16½	15¾	15¾	Jun 30
18¼	12⅞	Butler Bros (.80)	9	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
36¼	28½	Butler Br pf (1½)	1	29	29	29	
33¾	17½	Butte Cop & Z	8	24¼	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
34⅝	25½	Byers Co	2	19½	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
		—C—	5	27½	26¾	27½	+1⅛
48¼	35¼	Calif Pack (1¾a)	4	38½	38¼	38¼	— ¾
50¾	50	Calif Pk pf (3½)	1	50	50	50	— ¼
6½	3⅝	Callahan Z-Ld	12	3¾	3	3	
20¼	12	Calumet & Hec (¾g)	9	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
37⅝	24	Campbell Wy (1)	5	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
38¼	23½	Can D G Ale	12	25¼	24¾	25¼	+ 1⅛
17½	13¾	Canad Pac	19	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
61⅞	44	Cannon Mills (1g)	2	45	45	45	
18⅝	13⅜	Cap Adm A (⅛g)	1	14	13⅜	14	Jun 28
35⅝	30	Carpenter Stl (1.35g)	4	30	30	30	Jun 28
9½	6¾	Carriers & G (.20g)	4	7	7	7	
1785⅛	138	Case (J I)	1	161	161	161	+1
100	85	Caterpil Tract (2)	7	91	90	91	+1
105	104¼	Caterpil Trac pf (5)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	Jun 30
41¼	26⅝	Celanese (1.40g)	31	37¼	36⅞	37	+ ⅛
15	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	Jun 30
48⅛	36½	Celotex (.40g)	1	42¾	42⅜	42⅜	+ ⅛
39¼	30	Cent Aguir (1½a)	1	30½	30½	30½	Jun 29
12⅜	6½	Cent Fdy	12	7⅞	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
41⅝	18	Cent RR NJ	2	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
24¾	11	Cent Violeta Sug	3	13½	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
14½	8½	Cent Rib M (.30g)	1	9⅛	8¾	9¼	+ ⅛
86⅝	60	Cerro de Pas (4)	11	86	84¾	86½	+ ⅜
23⅝	11½	Certain-teed	4	13½	13	13	
63¼	35½	Champ Fib (1a)	8	38	37	37⅜	+ ⅛
48	14½	Checker Cab	2	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
68⅝	50⅜	Ches & Oh (2.20a)	13	63¾	62	63	+1
100	91	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	94	94	94	+1
90½	67⅛	Ches Corp (3)	1	87	87	87	Jun 24
4¾	2¼	Chi & E Ill	1	3½	3½	3½	Jun 28
13⅝	6½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
3	1	Chi & N W	6	2⅝	2½	2½	
19½	9¼	Chi & N W pf	2	10	9⅝	10	Jun 30
4	2	Chi Ot West	2	3½	3½	3½	Jun 30
12⅜	8⅜	Chi Gt W pf	2	10	10	10	+ ⅛
27	24½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	2	24½	24½	24½	Jun 28
2⅛	1¾	Chi Mil St P & P	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
7¼	3¼	Chi Mil St P & P pf	16	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
33	21	Chi Pneu T	1	24½	23⅜	23⅝	— ⅜
61	35	Chi Pn T 5% pf (3)	2	30	30	30	Jun 30
3⅜	2	Chi Rk Is & P	1	2	2	2	Jun 30
8¾	3⅝	C R I & P 6% pf	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
10⅝	4½	C R I & P 7% pf	2	4½	4½	4½	Jun 24
27¾	14	Chi Yell Cab (2)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jun 21
23⅜	19¼	Chicle Cot Oil	1	20½	20½	20½	— ¾
13⅜	9¼	Childs Co	2	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
135⅛	96	Chrysler (3½g)	88	88½	84½	86⅛	—3¾

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21⅜	17¼	City Ice & F (2)	9	17⅞	17½	17⅞	Jun 30
10⅝	6¾	City Stores	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
40½	33¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Jun 30
44⅜	35	Cleve Cr Br (1g)	2	40½	40	40	— ½
28⅛	23¼	Cluett Peo new (1)	31	31½	31	31½	+ ⅛
178½	122½	Coca-Cola (3)	2	137½	136½	136½	+1½
58	44⅛	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	Jun 29
23⅝	17⅞	Colg-Palm pf (6)	5	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
104½	102	Colg-Palm pf (6)	2	103	103	103	Jun 25
62⅝	47½	Coll & Alk (2a)	2	49¼	49¼	49¼	+ ⅛
31⅞	21	Col Fuel & I (1g)	2	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛
20⅞	10	Colum Gas (.50g)	47	11⅝	11	11	— ⅛
108	80	Col Gas pf A (6)	3	83	82	83	
39½	28½	Colum Pic rts (1a)	2	29½	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
46⅝	38⅝	Colum P pf (3½a)	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	+ ⅛
129¾	111	Colum Carb (4a)	1	119	119	119	+3¾
69¼	56¾	Comi Cred pf (4½)	4	59½	59	59	+ ⅛
114	100	Comi Cred pf (4½)	1	103	103	103	Jun 28
80¼	62½	Comi Inv Tr (6)	1	64½	64	64	— ⅛
120	103	Comi I T cv pf (4¼)	1	107	107	107	Jun 26
21¼	13	Comi Solv (.60)	33	13½	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
4½	2	Conswith & Sou	84	2¼	2¼	2¼	
78⅝	46	Cont & Sou pf (3)	9	48⅝	48⅜	48½	+1
19⅛	13¼	Conde Nast	1	13½	13½	13½	Jun 30
48½	34	Congoleum-N (2)	1	35	35	35	Jun 30
19¼	12¼	Congress Cig	4	12½	12½	12½	Jun 30
33¾	19⅝	Consol Air Corp	3	23¾	22½	23⅛	+1⅛
18⅞	9¼	Consol Cigar	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Jun 30
13¼	8½	Con Coal	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
49¾	31½	Con Edis (1g)	8	33⅜	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
108	99½	Con Edis pf (5)	3	103	103	103	+ ⅜
5¾	2½	Con Film	2	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
18¾	10	Con Film pf	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
13½	9¼	Con Laundries	1	9½	9½	9½	
17⅞	14½	Con Oil (.80a)	90	15½	15½	15¼	+ ⅛
105⅞	104¾	Con Oil 85 pf (5)	4	104¾	104¾	104¾	Jun 24
10⅝	4½	Con RR Cuba pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun 30
1⅝	⅜	Con Text	37	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun 30
37¾	20⅝	Container (1.20)	23	20	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
37¾	18¼	Cont Bak A	5	20¾	20½	20¾	+1
5¼	2½	Cont Bak B	13	2⅞	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
108¾	81	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	84	84	84	
69½	50	Cont Can (3)	15	53½	52¾	53½	+1½
25¾	18½	Cont Diam Fib (1g)	3	18½	18½	18½	— ½
42¾	35⅝	Cont Ins (1.60a)	9	36⅝	36½	36½	+ ½
3½	2	Cont Mot	12	2½	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
47⅝	39¾	Cont Oil Del (¾g)	27

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Armour President Anticipates Good Second Half Year

The second half of the Armour & Co.'s fiscal year, which ends Oct. 31, should be practically as good as the first half, when the consolidated net income, after charges and taxes, was about $7,000,000, equal to about 80 cents a share on the common stock, R. H. Cabell, president of the company, in Boston with officials for the opening of a new modern branch plant, declared in an interview.

He said that crop and livestock prospects were favorable, and paid high tribute to Frederick H. Prince, chairman of the board, for his efforts in developing the business and his guidance in the financial revamping of the big packing concern.

Mr. Cabell was elected president of Armour & Co. in January, 1935, having come over from England, where for 22 years he was managing director of Armour & Co. in charge of European business. He was, however, a native American, having been born in Missouri, and having put in eight years in the Chicago office of Armour & Co.

New Boston Plant

Speaking of the new branch plant in Boston, Mr. Cabell said: "This is our fiftieth year in Boston, which was our first New England branch house. Boston always has been a very good market for us, and we have put all this additional money in her because we feel that it is desirable to put ourselves in the best shape possible to serve the Boston market to the best of our ability. The cost of the new plant is about $500,000."

Speaking of the packing situation generally, Mr. Cabell said: "The packing trade as a whole has been short of livestock supplies. In the earlier part of our season they were plentiful because a great deal of livestock was marketed before it should have been, due to drought. We are now reaching a point where we are feeling a shortage of supplies, particularly in cattle and hogs, but it is not serious. Prices have advanced somewhat in keeping with the short supplies of livestock, but they have not advanced as rapidly as the wages of labor, so that they are well within the buying power of the public.

"We, therefore, see no reason for any anxiety in this respect, and we look for more plentiful supplies of livestock with the harvesting of the new crops. The West has had ample rains. Grass is abundant, as well as all cereals, and indications are for a bountiful crop. The corn prospects are splendid, the big corn-growing states being in excellent condition.

Lull in Buying

"The meat packers, in a measure, anticipated the short livestock supply and have carried cured meats and frozen meats in ample quantity to take care of the short season.

In connection with refinancing plans, Mr. Cabell stated that when the time is favorable, the company expects to offer $75,000,000 debentures, which will be convertible into common stock, for the purpose of retiring approximately $54,000,000 outstanding Armour of Delaware preferred stock which is callable at $110, and paying off about $20,000,000 of bank loans incurred in call and retirement on June 1 of $27,813,000 4½ per cent bonds of Armour & Co. of Illinois, due 1939.

French Franc Falls To Its Lowest Level In Last 11 Years

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—The French franc fell to its lowest level since December, 1926, in terms of the dollar today following removal of all restrictions as to its gold content.

The unit sold in Paris foreign exchange at 3.837 cents, .625 of a cent under the 4.46½ cents it commanded last Monday before markets were closed to permit an easing of France's financial crisis.

In New York the currency was quoted at 3.84 cents, but transactions were reported limited. A discount of 15 per cent on 90-day deliveries was said to have been offered.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Accumulated riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Merchants Refrigerating				
Co N Y 7% pf	$1.75	Aug. 2	July 23	
National Automotive Fibres	$2 Cl A	50c .. Aug. 1	July 10	
Increased				
Copperweld Steel	50c	Q Aug. 31	Aug. 14	
Initial				
Appleton (D)-Century	$1 ..	July 1	.....	
E. F. Avery & Sons				
6% pf	37½c ..	July 15	July 1	
Nat Cylinder Gas, n	25c ..	July 15	July 1	
Interim				
Administ'd Fd Sec	10c ..	July 20	June 30	
Can Dredge & Dock	$1 ..	July 20	June 30	
Reduced				
Charlottesville Woolen Mills	$2 S	July 1	.....	
do 7% cum pfd pf	$2 S	July 1	.....	
Special				
Royal Typew Co	$2.50 ..	July 22	July 12	
do pf	50 1-3c ..	July 22	July 12	
Regular				
Adams (J D) Mfg	15c	Q Aug. 2	July 15	
Alaska Juneau Gold Mining	15c	Q Aug. 2	July 10	
Appleton (D) Century pf	$1.75	Q July 1	.....	
Binks Mfg Co	15c	July 30	July 20	
Boss Mfg Co	$2	Q Aug. 16	July 31	
Bullock Fund Ltd.	30c	Q Aug. 1	July 15	
Central Franklin Process 7% 1 pf	$1.75	Q July 2	July 15	
Do 2 pf	$1.75	Q July 2	July 15	
Columbia Mills	$1 ..	July 1	June 30	
Conn River Power Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q Sep. 1	Aug. 16	
Eureka Pipe L Co	$1	Q Aug. 2	July 15	
Fall River Electric Light	$1.75	Q July 1	June 26	
First National Bank (Portland, Me)	50c	S July 1	June 30	
First National Bank & Trust Co (Greenfield, Mass)	20c	S July 1	June 28	
Franklin Process Co	50c	Q July 1	June 18	
Gray Telephone Pay Station	25c	Q July 15	July 1	
Greenfield Tap & Die Corp. pf	$1.50	July 15	June 30	
Halle Bros. Co	25c	July 31	July 24	
Do pf	60c	Q July 15	July 8	
Hercules Powder Co pf	$1.50	Q Aug. 16	Aug. 2	
Kan Pow & Lt Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q July 1	June 18	
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q July 1	June 18	
Loudon Typwtr Co	$1	Q July 1	June 19	
MacKay Rd Co pf	$1.50	Q Aug. 1	July 30	
Manufacturers Wood Mills Co 4% pf	$1.50	Q July 1	June 26	
Messenger Corp	25c	Oct. 30	Oct. 15	
Middlesex Pr Crp	$1.50	Q July 1	June 26	
Nation-Wide Sec Co tr cfs, Ser A	12 4-5c ..	July 1	.....	
Nat Tr Shrs (bearer) modified	7 2-5c ..	June 30	.....	
Do (bearer) (remodelled)	20 2-5c ..	June 30	.....	
New Jersey Zinc	50c ..	Aug. 10	July 30	
North Am Tr Shares (1953)	$ 3-5c ..	June 30	.....	
Do (1955)	7c ..	June 30	.....	
Do (1956)	7c ..	June 30	.....	
Do (1958)	$ 3-5c ..	June 30	June 30	
Orange National Bank (Orange, Mass)	$5	S July 1	June 26	
Orchard Farm Pie Co 55 pf, A	75¢ ..	July 1	June 21	
Plymouth Cor Co	$1.25	Q July 20	June 30	
Potomac Elec Pw 6% pf	$1.50	Q Sep. 1	Aug. 16	
Do 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q Sep. 1	Aug. 16	
Primary Tr Shrs, Ser A (bearer)	5.5972½c ..	June 30	.....	
Pub Serv Tr Shrs, Ser A (regist'd)	6 4-5c ..	July 15	June 30	
Do A (bearer)	6 4-5c ..	June 30	.....	
So Franklin Process Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q July 10	June 18	
Trus Stand Inv Shrs, Ser C ($1)	5c ..	Aug. 2	.....	
Do Ser D ($1)	5 4-5c ..	Aug. 2	.....	
Un Trust Co (Springfield, Mass.)	50c	Q July 1	.....	
Unit Gold Mines Co	1c ..	June 30	June 26	
Unit Inv Sh, Inc, Ser A (reg) (50c)	1.452¢ ..	July 15	June 30	
Do Ser C (reg)	1.93¢ ..	July 15	June 30	
Va Coal & Iron Co	25c	Q Sep. 1	Aug. 21	
Wash Ry & El Co	$2 ..	Aug. 31	Aug. 16	
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q Sep. 1	Aug. 16	
W Coast Oil Co pf	$1	Q July 1	July 1	

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—Wool top futures closed quiet, unchanged to 10 higher.

	High	Low	Last
March	110.0	110.0	110.0B
May	109.5	109.5	109.0B

B—Bid.

Sugar Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NY July No 3	3.50	3.51	3.50	3.51	+.01
Wed Sept 21					
No 3	1.29½	1.34	1.29½	1.34	+.03
Wed Nov 30					
No 3	1.31½	1.39	1.31½	1.38	+.04

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
6 4¼s '47-52	118.18	118.18	118.18
8 3¼s '43-'45	106.9	106.9	106.9
8 4s '44-'54	111.10	111.10	111.10
1 3¾s '46-'43 June	108.12	108.12	108.12
1 3¾s '43-'47	106.17	106.17	106.17
1 3¾s '43-'47 reg	106.14	106.14	106.14
19 3¼s '41	106.6	106.6	106.6
14 3¼s '44-'46	108.6	108.3	106.6
14 3¼s '46-'49	104.18	104.18	104.18
34 3s '46-'48	104.1	103.31	104.1
3 3s '51-'55	102.22	102.18	102.22
36 2¾s '55-'60	100.19	100.13	100.19
2 2¾s '45-'47	102.19	102.18	102.18
1 2½s '45-'47	100.15	100.15	100.15
11 2¾s '51-'54	99.28	99.23	99.28
16 2¾s '56-'59	99.19	99.15	99.19
36 2½s '49-'53	97.26	97.26	97.26

Federal Farm Mortgage

9 3s '49	102.10	102.9	102.10

Home Owners' Loan

36 3s A'52	102.3	102	102.1
45 2¾s '49	100.13	100.11	100.12
21 2¼s '48-'44	100.1	99.31	100.1

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Adams Exp 4½s '46	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Alb P Wrap 6s '48	66	66	66
6 Alleghany 5s '44	96¾	96½	96¾
1 Alleghany 5s '49	99¾	99¾	99¾
44 Alleghany 5s '50 st	60	58	60
1 Allegh & West 4s '98	94½	94½	94½
18 Am & For P 5s 2030	78¾	77¾	78
24 Am IG Chem 5½s '49	107	106¾	106¾
11 Am T & T 5½s '43	112¼	112	112
14 Am T & T 3½s '56	98¾	98¾	98¾
13 Am T & T cv 4½s '39	104¾	104¾	104½
18 Am T & T 3¼s '61	99½	99¼	99½
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	105½	105½	105½
12 Arm Del 4s '57	98½	98½	98½
14 Arm Del 4s '58	98	97½	97½
14 Armstrong C 4s '50	103¾	103¾	103½
3 AT&SF 4s '95	110¼	110	110¼
1 AT&SF adj 4s '95 st	104½	104½	104½
3 AT&SF 4s 1909-'59	107½	107½	107½
1 AT&SF 4s '60	104½	104½	104½
69 A C Line 4½s '52	102¼	102¼	102½
1 ACL clt 4s '52	92½	92½	92½
1 A C Line 4½s '64	88	88	88
16 A C Line 5s '65	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	46	46	46
2 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	44	44	44
13 B&O rfg 6s '95	91	89½	90½
19 B&O 1st 5s '48	112	111¾	111¾
11 B&O rfg 5s '95	79½	78	79½
7 B&O 5s '96 P	78¼	78	78¼
9 B&O 5s 2000 D	78¼	77½	78¼
25 B&O cv 4½s '60	69¾	69½	69½
13 B&O 4s '48	105¼	104¾	104¾
3 B&O&PLE&WV '41	103¾	103¾	103¾
7 B&O 5s S W '56	102	101¾	102
4 Bang & Aroo 5s '43	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 Bath Ir Wks 6s '48 B	118½	118½	118½
25 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	101¾	101¾	101¾
9 Beth-Stl 3¾s '66	95	95	95
1 Boston & Me 5s '67	79	79	79
9 Bost & Me 4¼s JJ '61	76¼	76	76¼
20 BotConMills 4½s '56	20	19½	20
1 BotConM 4½s 334 ct	20	20	20
3 Bly Edis 3¼s '66	100¾	100¼	100¾
2 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	87	86¾	87
3 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	99½	99½	99½
9 Bkly U Gas 5s '57	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Brown Shoe 3¼s '50	105¼	105¾	105¾
3 Bruns & West 4s '38	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	110	110	110
11 Buf R & P 4½s '57	83	82½	83
15 Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	22½	21¼	22½
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	113¼	113¼	113¼
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	123½	123½	123½
6 Can Pac 5s '54	107	106¾	107
9 Can Pac 4½s '46	104	104	104
29 Can Pac 4s perp	94¾	94¼	94½
2 Cen B Un Pac 4s '48	25	24½	25
3 Cen Hud G & E 3½s'65	106¼	106	106¼
1 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	100¼	100¼	100¼
8 Cen Pac 5s '60	95¾	95¾	95¾
2 Cen Pr ThruSt L4s54	104	104	104
12 Cen R R N J 5s '87	51½	50	51½
3 Certain-td 5½s '48	80¾	80¾	80¾
5 C & O 3½s '96 D	97¼	97¼	97¼
5 C&O 4½s '92	119¾	119¾	119¾
1 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	117	117	117
18 CB&Q gen 4s '58	111½	111	111½
10 CB&Q 3½s 'Ill '49	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
21 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	32	32	32
20 Chi Gt West 4s '59	39¼	38¾	39
15 Chi T & L 5s '66	12½	12	12½
4 CM&SP 4½s '89 C	54½	54½	54½
157 CMSP & P 5s '75	23½	22¾	23¾
56 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	7¾	7¾	7¾
2 Chi & N W 6½s '36	39¾	39	39
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	21¼	21¼	21¼
39 Chi & NW cv 4½s '49	14¾	13¾	14¾
3 Chi & NW 5s 2037	21½	20¾	21½
1 Chi & NW 4½s2037C	21¼	21¼	21¼
5 Chi & NW 4s '87	35¼	34½	35¼
1 Chi & NW 3½s '87	32½	32½	32½
2 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	17	17	17
24 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	10¾	10	10¾
12 C R I & P 4s '88	32¾	32½	32¾
22 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	17	16¾	17
2 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	14¾	14¾	14¾
19 ChUn Sta 3¾s '63	107½	107	107½
15 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	105¾	105¼	105¾
12 Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	102	101½	102
27 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	104½	104	104
10 ClinnGas& El 3¼s86	100¼	100¼	100¼
23 CCC&StL 4½s '77	92½	91½	92½
1 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	108½	108½	108½
6 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	105½	105¼	105½
5 ClevUnTerm4½s77C	100¾	100½	100½
7 Col & So 4s '53	58	57	57½
10 Colmbia G 5s 1961	98	97¼	98¼
1 Col Hock V 4s '48	111¼	111¼	111¼
13 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	97¼	97	97½
22 Coml Inv Tr 3½s '51	101¾	101¼	101¾
1 Con Coal Del 5s '60	65	65	65
3 Con Edis 3¼s '66	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Con Edis 3¼s '66	104	103¾	104
1 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107	107	107
22 Con Oil 3½s '51	101¼	100¾	101¼
21 Consum Pow 3½s '70	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	100	100	100
5 Crane Co 3½s '51	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	45½	45½	45½
1 Cuba RR 7½s '46	57	57	57
2 Cuba R R 5s '52	48	48	48
4 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	89¾	89¾	89¾
20 D & R G 4s '36	27	27	27
17 Det Ed 5s '52	107	106¾	107
1 Det Ed 4½s '61	115	115	115
12 Det Ed 3½s '66	103½	103½	103½
1 Det T Tun 4½s '61	113¾	113¾	113¾
2 Dow Chem 2s '51	101½	101½	101½
8 Duquesne Li 3½s '65	104¾	104½	104¾
5 Ed Ill Bklyn 4s '39	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 El Auto Lite 4s '52	110	110	110
10 Elg Jol & E 5s '41	111	111	111
21 Erie rfg 5s '67	72	72	72
10 Erie rfg 5s '75	72½	71	72½
22 Erie gen 4s '96	78½	77	78½
12 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	9¾	9¾	9¾
5 Fla E Cst 5s '74	10⅞	10½	10⅞
10 Francis Sug 6s '56	73½	71	72
1 Gen Cable 5½s '47	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 GenMotAccept 3s '46	101½	101½	101½
10 GenMotAccept3¼s'51	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Goodrich 4½s '56	100½	100½	100½
9 Goodrich 6s '45	103	102½	102½
9 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	104½	103¾	104¼
1 Goth Silk Ho 8s '46	99	99	99
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
27 Gt Nor 4½s '76D	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
9 Gt Nor 4½s '77E	103½	103¼	103½
20 Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	113½	113½	113½
80 Gt Nor 4s '56G	124½	123¾	124
10 Gt Nor 4s '46H	109	109	109
12 Gt Nor 3½s '67	94½	94¼	94½
6 Gulf,St Stl 4½s '61	96¼	96	96¼
2 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	89½	89½	89½
1 Hous Oil Tex 5½ '46	103	102	102
16 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	40	38	40
19 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	64½	64	64½
31 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	33	32½	32½
6 Ill Bell Tel 2½s '70D	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	96½	96½	96½
26 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	69	68¾	68
5 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	84¾	84	84¾
9 Inn Cen StL 3½s '51	96¼	96¼	96¼
18 IC&CStL&NO 5s '63A	76½	76	76½
2 Ill Steel 4½s '40	107	107	107
3 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s '50	103½	103½	103½
8 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	60½	60	60½
9 Interlake Iron 4s '47	96¼	96¼	96¼
4 Int Agri 5s '42 st	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Int Gt Nor adj 6s '52	39¾	39¾	39¾
30 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	38¾	38¼	38¾
2 Int Gt Nor 5s '56B	38½	38½	38½
2 Int Paper 6s '55	96½	96½	96½
6 Int Paper 5s '47	100¼	100	100¼
1 Int Rys C A 6½s '47	95	95	95
1 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	85	85	85
17 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	90½	90½	90½
23 Int T&T 4½s '52	67	66	67
14 Int T&T 5s '55	71½	71	71½
16 PamesP&Clea-4s '59	94½	94½	94½
3 Jones&LaughSt4½s'61	103½	103½	103½
26 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	48¾	46	48⅞
11 K S South 5s '50	80	80	80
13 K C South 3s '50	84	84	84
3 K C Term 4s '60	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Lac Gas 5½s '53	58¾	58¾	58¾
5 Lac Gas 5½s '60D	58¾	58¾	58¾
1 Lac Gas 5s '39	93½	93¼	93½
3 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	95	95	95
12 Leh Val NY4½s'40	101½	101	101½
7 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	64	63¼	64
6 Leh Val 4½s 2008	56½	56½	56½
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	54	54	54
3 Mich Cen 4½s '79	104	103¾	104
2 M&StL cn 5s '34 ct	14	14	14
5 MStP&SSM cn 4s '38	21	21	21
2 Mo-Ill 5s '50	88	87½	87
6 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	75¾	75½	75½
36 M-K-Tex ctf 5s '67	63¾	63½	63¾
8 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	64½	63¾	64¼
34 Mo Pac 5½s '49	12½	11½	12½
30 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	34½	34½	34½
48 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	33	32¾	33
1 Mo Pac 5s '77 ct	33¼	33¼	33½
15 Mo Pac 5s '78G	35	34¼	35
8 Mo Pac 5s '78 G ct	33½	32¼	32½
27 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	17	16¼	17
15 Mo Pac 5s '80H	35	34½	35
28 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	34¾	34¼	34¾
1 Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	85	85	85
3 MonWPa Pub Sv8s '85	102¼	102¼	102¼
8 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	92½	92½	92½
8 Mor&EssexJ½s2000	88½	88¼	88½
1 Mutual Fuel G5s'47	114¾	114¾	114¾
5 Namm & Son 6s '43	103	103	103
3 Nassau El 4s '51	38½	38¾	38½
27 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	102½	101¾	102½
20 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	105	104¾	105
11 Natl Steel 4s '65	105¼	104¾	105¼
2 New Eng T&Tss'52	126¾	125¾	126¾
6 N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	96	95½	95½
6 N O Pub Ser 5s '53	93	92	92
8 N O Tex & M 5½s '54	54	53¾	54
8 N O Tex & M 5s '54 B	49	49	49
9 N O Tex & M 5s B '54 ct	48½	48½	48½
17 NYC rfg 5s 2013	97¼	96¾	97
27 NY C 4½s 2013 A	88	87¼	87¾
20 NYCen 4s'98	97¾	97¼	97¾
37 NYC 3½s '52	107½	107	107
6 NYC 3¾s '46	102	102	102
37 NYC & HR 4½s 2013	88	87½	87¾
33 NYC & HR 3½s '97	97	96½	96¾
6 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	89½	89½	89½
17 NY Ch & St L 4½s'78	84½	83¾	84¼
3 NY Ch & St L 4s '46	104	103¾	103¾
3 NY Ch & St L 4s '37	101	101	101
21 NY Comm 4½s '53	108¾	108¼	108¼
15 NY Edis 3½s '65	100½	100½	100½
17 NY Edis 3¼s '66	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 NY Lack & W 4s '73 A	97¾	97¾	97¾
6 NYNH&H cv 6s '40	34¼	34¼	34¼
5 NYNH&H 4½s'67	38¾	38	38¼
3 NYNH&H 4s '56	35¼	35¼	35¼
1 NYNH&H 4s '56	34½	34½	34½
2 NYNH&H 4s '57	18½	18½	18½
1 NYNH&H 4s'92	30½	30½	30½
1 NY Prov & Bos 4s '42	100¼	100¼	100¼
9 NY Steam 6s '47	104	103½	103½
9 NY Steam 5s '56	100½	100½	100½
7 NY Tel 4½s '39	107	107	107
1 NY Trap R 5s '46 st	90½	90½	90½
1 NL&O Pow 5s '55 A	106½	106½	106½
2 Niagara F P 3½s '66	103	102½	102½
1 Niagara Sh 5½s '50	100	100	100
5 Nor Am Co 5s '61	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Nor Am Ed 5½s '52	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Nor Pac 6s 2047	110¾	110¼	110¾
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	100	99	99
7 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	100½	100½	100½
4 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	94¾	94¾	94¾
11 Nor Pac 4s '97	104½	104¼	104¼
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	73¾	73¾	73¾
2 Ohio Ed 4s '65	104½	104½	104½
16 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	98½	98½	98½
16 Ox-Wash RR&N 4s '61	106	106	106
3 Otis Stl 4½s '62	90¾	90¼	90¼
21 Pac Gas&E 3½s '66	98¾	98¼	98¼
27 Pac G&E 3½s '61	102¾	102¾	102¾
11 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	107	107	107
26 Pac T&T 3¾s '66C	100¾	100½	100½
Pac T&T 3¾s '66B	100¼	100¼	100¼
24 Para Pict3½s '47	90	88¾	90
2 Penn Dix 6s '41A	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Penn Gen Stand 4½s '60	105	105	105
15 Pen P & Le 4½s '81	101	100¾	101
5 Pen Co 4s '63	102¼	102¼	102½
28 Penn RR gen 5s '68	116¾	116¾	116¾
6 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	10⅞	110⅜	110⅞
1 Pen RR gen 4¾s '81	108½	106½	106½
21 Pen RR 4½s '84E	106¼	106¼	106¼
35 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	100⅞	100¾	100¾
18 Pen RR 3¾s '70	99¾	99¾	99⅞
199 Pen RR 3½s '52	105¾	105¼	106
90 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	112	111¾	111¾
1 Phil Bal&Wash 5s '74	121	121	121
1 Phil Bal&Wash 4s'43	110½	110½	110½
16 Phila Co 5s '67	94½	93¾	94
18 Phil Elec 3½ '67	103½	103	103½
2 Phil Read C&Ide'49	10	10	10
16 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	23¾	22¾	23¾
34 Philippine Ry 4s '37	24	21½	24
5 PCC&StL 5s '70A	117	117	117
8 PCC&StL4½s '77	107½	107½	107½
22 Porti Gen E 4½s '60	89¼	88	89¼
29 Postal T&C 5½s '53	20¾	20¾	20¾
1 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	96	96	96
9 Pure Oil 4½s50ww	117½	116½	117½
3 Pure Oil 4½s'56ww	115	114¾	115
1 Purity Bak 5s '48	97¼	97¼	97¼
3 Radio Keith 6s '41	106	105¾	106
1 Readg 4½s '97 A	106½	106½	106½
2 Readg 4½s '97 B	106½	106½	106½
8 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	96	95½	95½
25 Rem Rand 4½s '56	108½	106	108
17 Republic Steel 4s'61	99	98¾	98¾
8 Republic Steel 4½s'56	98½	95¾	95¾
32 Republic Steel 4½s'50	102	100	102
7 Richfield Oil 6s '44	44	44	44
6 Richfld Oil 6s'44A ct	45	45	45
1 Rutland 1st 4½s '41	24	24	24
1 Rutland Can 4s '49	20½	20½	20½
8 SaguenayP&L4½s'56	100½	100	100¾
10 StLIM&S4s R&G '33	75¼	75	75
4 StLSF 5s '50 ct	20½	20½	20½
25 St L S F 4½s '78	21½	21	21½
17 StLSF 4½s '78ctf st	19½	19	19½
10 St L S F 4s '50 A	22½	22¼	22¾
1 StPAKC EhL4½s'41	17½	17½	17½
7 S A&A Pass 4s '43	101¼	101¼	101¼
28 Sesab 1s 1s 4½s '45	18½	14¾	14½
8 Sea A L 4s '59 ct	15	14	15

Strike Riot Photos Are Star Witnesses In Senate Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 1—The long and turbulent history of American industrial unrest has been studded with senatorial investigations, but the present La Follette inquiry into the events of the Memorial Day riot in Chicago with 10 fatalities is different from all its predecessors. For in this, senators are aided at every point with photographs of the events.

The debate today turned on the particular point as to whether the glistening object in a policeman's hand was a revolver or—as maintained despite all refutation by a police sergeant, Lawrence J. Lyons—it was some substance unknown.

Pictures as Evidence

Time after time as Chicago police officers hesitated, their statements were questioned or corroborated by pictures taken by news cameramen. The Paramount News reel which was ground out while the fray was in progress, and which was suppressed on the explanation of the company that its release might cause other rits over the country, was not shown. But "stills" by the dozen were presented.

One picture showed the body of strikers marching to the plant, approximately six or eight abreast. Another showed the workers parleying quietly, and apparently peacefully with the police, although some workers held clubs and sticks. The picture was taken from behind the line of blue coats, and from the hands of one or two officers protruded extra batons, about which there is question. Captain Kilroy having testified yesterday that some of the night sticks used "might possibly" have come from the Republic Steel Corporation.

Strikers in Retreat

Finally, the pictures showed extraordinary scenes of the strikers retreat, their backs to the camera and with the bunched police, also largely backs to camera, in the act of shooting, flourishing revolvers, or drawing them. The post mortem examination has shown that seven of the killed were shot in the back.

The pictures give the impression of showing the entire scene, and no police officer has yet questioned this aspect of them. Strikers and sympathizers approached in a long serpentine column, only the head of which apparently came into contact with the 200 or more police. News cameramen appear to have been perched on wagons, giving a commanding view down upon what appears to be practically the whole field of battle.

It was against this background of photographs that a human drama was played today in the committee as the police sergeant sought to defend his city's police force.

"You are taking it for granted that we are murderers; we are not!" He cried at one point.

"No, I'm not," replied Senator La Follette. "But fortunately we have a fairly complete photographic record, and some pictures which you have not seen."

Dispute on Revolver

The exchange occurred when Mr. Lyons denied that a policeman pointing with his extended right hand, was holding a revolver. Both Senators LaFollette and Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah insisted there could be no question that the object held was a gun.

The actual fray, when it occurred, Mr. Lyons described as sounding "like a Fourth of July, with firecrackers out in a field. It went like that—putter, putter, putter, put! and it was all over."

At one point, where a photograph showed a running policeman, tugging what appeared to be a revolver from his hip holster, as he pursued fleeing strikers, Sergeant Lyons suggested he might be drawing a handkerchief.

WPA

(Continued from Page 1)

WPA administrators from federal headquarters.

Congress gave Mr. Hopkins a $1,500,000,000 "blank check" to spend as he sees fit. A clause was inserted, however, saying the money must be spread over a 12-month period. This was to keep the relief administrator from coming back to ask for more money before the year is over, as has been his custom in other years.

Must Keep Expenses Down

Mr. Hopkins has estimated that the $1,500,000,000 minus the $175,000,000 earmarked for the Resettlement Administration and the National Youth Administration, will take care of an average of 1,600,000 workers during the next year. A year ago on July 1, there were 2,255,000 workers on the WPA rolls. That number has been coming down ever since. The latest figures available show it had been reduced on June 5 to 1,980,236. Mr. Hopkins has never spent less than $2,000,000,000 in any fiscal year. Now he must keep expenses down to $1,350,000,000.

Necessitated by the President's economy plan, the curtailment was outlined by WPA officials in a way that would dovetail with increased employment in private fields, the opening up of seasonal jobs, and new social security programs being adopted by states. State and local administrators were assigned a July 15 goal and urged to resort to every means possible to keep within the estimated figures. They were also warned that the July 15 quota was by no means the minimum quota for the year. Enrollment may have to be dropped still further during good weather months in order to offset the heavier load usually carried in cold weather.

White Collar Men Protest

A delegation of "white-collar" workers came down from New York last week-end to ask that a special board of review be set up to consider dismissal cases, but they were informed that it would be impossible. "WPA must go on" has been adopted as a chant for demonstrating groups in a number of large cities.

Many of these demonstrators, WPA officials believe, are people who have come to regard their WPA job as a vested-right that cannot fairly be taken away from them. Mr. Hopkins ridicules this idea.

Wonders of Research: Cooking Tests

Electric stove fitted with mechanism for trying heat formulas and reproducing them when wanted—Planet Venus best studied by telescope in the daytime; outline changes with distance from earth.

A kitchen laboratory, with measuring and control equipment for testing efficiency and detecting trouble in modern electric kitchens, has been devised by Westinghouse engineers.

Wattmeters are designed for testing a maximum of 2000 watts, and when the connected load exceeds this amount, protective relays disconnect the wattmeter elements and voltmeters are used to test the heavier loads.

The operator has a minimum number of mechanical operations to perform in using this portable kitchen laboratory. There is one main circuit breaker which starts and stops all tests and turns the entire bank of the instrument on or off.

The use of the portable laboratory controls many of the variables encountered in testing work. Cooking tests and comparative tests of all kinds can be made under definite conditions which can be reproduced and duplicated at any later date. Even in the hands of inexperienced operators, satisfactory tests may be obtained. Since all instruments and circuits are protected from overload, no damage can be done to the test laboratory.

Westinghouse

Laboratory Kitchen Unit

Tests Working of Electric Stove and Insures Correct Repeating of Cooking Processes

Sky Scanning: Mars Flames in South

Flaming Mars is in good seeing position. At nine o'clock it is on the meridian low in the south. Jupiter rises about dark in the southeast. Saturn is gradually swinging around into position for observation at a reasonable hour. It rises about midnight now. Venus is 2½ hours west of the sun, rising at 1:45 a. m.

While the planet Venus is a glorious object to the naked eye, it is disappointing telescopically. Under any magnification after dark it is a flaming blaze of light, entirely devoid of the beautiful detail of Mars, Jupiter and Saturn. The best time to view Venus in a telescope is during daylight, when its shape may be seen. Some astronomers declare they have made out surface details on the planet, but this is generally denied. Most observers assume that it is surrounded by clouds, and that the true surface is never visible.

The distance of Venus from the earth varies greatly, according as it is on the near or far side of its orbit from us. Thus it approaches to a distance of about 26,000,000 miles at "inferior conjunction"—nearer than any other celestial body except the moon and an occasional comet. At "superior conjunction," it is six times as far—about 160,000,000 miles. Its apparent size, therefore, varies in this proportion. When it is near inferior conjunction a power of 40x will make it appear the size of the new moon—a beautiful silver crescent. Near superior conjunction, it shows a fiery circular disk one sixth its crescent size.

Venus would be a dazzling object indeed if it showed a full disk when nearest us; but as it approaches us, increasing in apparent size, it wanes in phase, so that its illuminated area remains much the same whatever its position. As a matter of fact, Venus is most brilliant when about 2½ hours from the sun, east or west, on the near side of its orbit. At such times it actually casts a shadow, and may be seen in bright daylight if one knows exactly where to look for it. This stage will not be reached again this year.

Standards for Materials Reviewed by Society

In order that skyscrapers, bridges and other great engineering structures shall not topple over, modern dams crumble, or giant turbines explode, standard specifications of minimum requirements for stability are set up in the United States by the American Society for Testing Materials. The fortieth annual meeting of this group was held in New York at the Waldorf Astoria this past week.

This year, emphasis was placed on the need for standard specifications to judge the suitability of materials used for scaffoldings from the standpoint of fire resistance; a method of testing the ability of coal to withstand breakage between mine and consumer, to insure regularity in size; the effect of stress, temperature, time, etc., on creep in metals; and a new method of testing the relative merits and demerits of gear oils. This latter subject applied particularly to testing oil performance in automobile axles.

Indians Found Right Explaining Rock Pictures

Walter B. Lang of the United States Geological Survey, asserts that the cliff dweller Indians were right in their explanation of the origin of those giant sunflower pictures on southwestern rocks. They were carved by the sun—through a process of erosion.

Mr. Lang conducted tests of a typical "sunflower" specimen in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, recently and chemically determined that the "sunflowers" ranging from one to two feet in diameter were formed on hard sandstone by showers which tended to dissolve the binding cement and mineral salts in the sandstone, causing small depressions in the rock in arid climates, which grew in time to become deep pockets. Rills of rainwater flowing in troughs from the pocket outward, formed the rays, or petals, of the flower.

Foresters Champion Farm 'Wildland'

Farmers co-operating with the Soil Conservation Service in its program of erosion control have retired 250,000 acres of steeply sloping or severely eroded croplands to trees and shrubs, according to J. F. Preston, forester of the Conservation Service. Under proper management, he says, farm woodlands are not the wastelands that many farmers have considered them to be. "Proper management" he defines as fire prevention, adapted trees, thinning and protection from grazing animals.

Lighting Plants Put On Wheels in France

During the Paris Exhibition, it has been arranged that some 400 monuments and buildings in the smaller villages of France be floodlighted by five portable mobile units carrying flood-lighting equipment. Each lorry carries a generating plant and is manned by three men. Ten spotlights of three kilowatts each are carried and 10 floodlights of one and a half kilowatts.

Engineering Students Examined for Adaptability

Tests to measure "horse sense" in engineering students seeking admission to Cooper Union engineering schools are planned for this fall, according to Dean George F. Bateman. They will be a part of the aptitude examination to be taken by some 2000 applicants.

While the "horse sense" tests will have no bearing on the success or failure of the candidates this year, the results will be used as a guide for devising future quizzes, taking into account inherent fitness for the engineering profession as well as intellectual aptitude, it was explained. Admission to Cooper Union is based solely on competitive aptitude tests. The school has been one of the pioneers in developing this method of examining applicants—a method adopted in part by the college entrance examination board.

"We have had too many tragic experiences with boys who came to us with brilliant records in secondary schools, and who scored among the leaders in the mathematics aptitude test for entrance, only to crack up badly before their first year was completed," the Dean declared.

"To a man building a bridge or hooking up a power circuit, it is not enough to know that according to theory he has the right answer. Theories or no, his bridge must stand, his circuit must carry the load that will be put upon it. It will not help him a particle to say after a catastrophe that according to the books everything was all right. He will get the opportunity to be wrong only once. It is this balance, this practical sense of engineering, that we want our admissions to have."

Expedition Starts To Fill Museum Gaps

Four new expeditions to fill in the gaps among the collections of the American Museum of Natural History, have been announced by F. Trubee Davison, president. The Snyder expedition to the Canadian Rockies has already left under the leadership of George G. Goodwin, assistant curator of mammals. James Dillon leads the Krech-Solbert expedition to collect mammals in northern British Columbia.

Under the sponsorship of Arthur S. Vernay, with T. Donald Carter of the museum staff in charge, an expedition will go to northern Rhodesia, South Africa, in November. Mr. Vernay is also planning an expedition to Burma, to collect mammals, birds and plants.

Cuba's Budget Surplus $700,000 as Year Begins

HAVANA, July 1 (AP)—Cuba's budget for the 1937-38 fiscal year went into effect today with an estimated surplus of $700,000. Cuba closed her books for the year just ended with an estimated surplus of $3,800,000.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70¢ a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Experienced repairman for established band instrument repair department; Christian Scientist preferred. DIETZE MUSIC HOUSE, Lincoln, Neb.

REAL ESTATE

RYE, N. Y.—Charming English, 4 rooms, 2 baths, porch, lovely small garden; excellent school; quiet street; mortgagee's price $11,000; real. 986. SUZANNE GEDNEY, 19 Purchase St. Tel. Rye 671.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COMPTROLLER—Age 34, present position 7 yrs. in trans. industry; can handle volume of details, know systems; exp. in taxes, reports, insurance, labor; desires change with better opportunity to serve. M-11, Suite 2000, 333 N. Mich., Chicago.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35¢ a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENCIES WANTED

MERCHANDISE line, suitable department and specialty store trade for this vicinity; commission. G-M, 1319 Girard Trust Co. Bldg., Philadelphia.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 18 Fifth Avenue—Sublet until September 30th, furnished large two-room and bath front apartment; kitchenette and fireplace, $95 a month. Ring supt.

N. Y. C., 38 West 53rd—Sublet July to Sept., two-room studio, three exposures, piano, radio, kitchen. Circle 7-7629.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Hemenway St.—Three rooms and kitchenette, all outside rooms; heat, hot water, elevator and janitor service; near The Mother Church; modern restricted building; rental $80; also desirable 3 and 4 room suites at $42.50 to $55, in restricted building on Westland Avenue. Apply 78 Westland Avenue or KENmore 8238.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—Good location, 3 rooms and den, $30; six large rooms, $35. See MRS. CHENEY, 17 Tufts Ave., Medford. MYstic 4897-W.

SUITES

NEWLY DECORATED

1-2-3 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette and bath. References required. Rent $35-$55. Apply to Supt. at 87 St. Stephen St., Boston or Chas. E. Cushing, 200 Washington St., Boston. Laf. 7040.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

CAMPING car on sedan chassis, 3 spring beds, refrigerator, water tank, tent awning and screens. 160 Vernon St., Norwood, Mass. Tel. 0411.

AWNINGS

BALTIMORE, MD.—Sturdifold Awning and Shade Co. Venetian Blinds, Awnings and Window Shades, 15 West Preston St. Vernon 5010.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HAVE room in my home for 2 or 3 little girls; Christian Scientists not over 10; for winter in Florida sunshine; rate all inclusive; $100 month; school begins Sept. 15. Write LAURA BRIGGS Island View, Lakeview, Ohio.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

FOR JULY—Beautifully situated 7-room furnished cottage on lake within 35 miles of Boston; restricted location; all modern improvements. Nos 2-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CARPETS AND RUGS

Rugs, Carpets shampooed, repaired, stored. KAY CARPET CLEANING CO. 472 West 156th St., New York City. Tel. Washington Heights 7-1190.

ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED. Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs. Expert Repairing and Washing Service. Victorian Bros., 276 5th Av., N.Y.C. MU. 4-4343

ORIENTAL RUGS

We buy, sell, clean and repair. CASPARIAN'S ORIENTAL RUG SHOP N. H. 9445, 760 North Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD

THE MONADNOCK Jaffrey, N. H. Open all year; good place to spend the week end, or the season. Good food, comfortable beds, cozy house, spacious grounds. Weekly rates $18-$20. Lucia Chambers, Mgr.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

[illegible] Employment Agency, 3-5th floor, 1107 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. ST. 3-7400.

FARMS FOR SALE

HISTORIC OLD FARMHOUSE in the Piedmont section of Virginia; 200 acres; 30 miles from Washington, D. C.; 8 rooms, 2 baths, electric lights, fresh water system; fruit trees, berries, grapes and vegetables; large barn; very fine grazing land; price $6,000. Address owner, Box 1, Marshall, Va.

GREAT OAKS REALTY, INC. CHRYSLER BLDG., N. Y. VAnderbilt 3-7984

FURNITURE

WE BUY and SELL Antique Furniture and Furnishings; also auction for your account. Wilmarth Auction Rooms, Inc., 154-16 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y. Tel. FL 6-1811.

FURNITURE WANTED

ANTIQUES, Colonial furniture, glass, china, pewter, prints, silver, rugs, etc. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, 13 East 13th St., N. Y. C. Telephone ST 9-0871.

FURRIERS

SPECIAL VALUES—Fur Coats, Scarfs, Sets, Capes, Jackets, Muffs, Trimmings, Fur Fabrics, Repairing, Remodeling, Storage. Low prices. Quality considered. Terms. Open evenings. C. H. MORRISON, 305 Seventh Ave., corner 27th St., New York City. 25 Years' Experience. Phone Longacre 5-3849

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG WOMAN, Christian Scientist preferred, with teaching ability, to share in care and training of sub-normal children, in small school; knowledge of music appreciated. HOPE ACRES, E. Pepperell, Mass.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SCARSDALE, N. Y.—For sale, 10-room colonial house, oil burner, attached garage, corner plot; ¼ of an acre; 10 minute walk to station; price $20,000. 15 Roxbury Road. Tel. Whitehall 4-9436 (N. Y. City). MR. MAHAN.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

DISPOSING interior decorators fine period furniture, antiques, bric-a-brac, paintings, works of art; rare opportunity; many bargains. GARMISH, 1397 6th Av., N. Y. (53d), Ci. 7-6961.

HOUSEHOLD PETS

WANT good home for nice kittens; common, good mousing ancestry. Write Box K-9, Suite 1450, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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INSURANCE
Automobile—Fire—Plate Glass
FRANK R. ZWAHLEN
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JEWELRY and Music boxes and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 233 Washington St., Boston.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., Radio City Vicinity, 10 W. 47th (400)—Newly furnished private offices; desk space; reasonable (mail, telephone, $3.50); stenographer

OLD GOLD AND DIAMONDS

CASH Paid for Your Old Jewelry
Arthur W. Pitt, 26 West Street, Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

BEACON INN
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
46 Brattle St., on the "Tory Row" of Colonial days. A quiet, homelike inn in the heart of historic Cambridge, two blocks from Harvard College and the subway to Boston; near Christian Science church; transient or permanent guests; meals optional; prices reasonable.

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High in Green Mts. Beautiful scenery. Ideal place for rest and study. Excellent food. $15 weekly, $2.50 daily.
WRITE FOR BOOKLET

THE LOVERING HOMESTEAD—Mountains; board; rooms with bath; reasonable. Particulars address Box 15, Freedom, N. H.

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Apts. to Rent—Houses for Sale
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37 Years in Flatbush

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Specializing in this beautiful section for over twenty years.
NASH AND BOGART
are always at your service. Tell us your needs. 30 E. Parkway, Tel. 930, Scarsdale, N. Y.

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WELLSBORO, PA.—Tourists welcome at The White Gates, 1 Main St., near the Grand Canyon of Penn. Miss Martha Olsen.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 34 Fenway—Very choice rooms; private bath; for discriminating people; weekly or daily rates; very centrally located.

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests; near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro St. Tel. Circle 1703.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I., N. Y.—Large room, two windows; corner room, private baths, five windows; two exposures, single, double; well furnished; newly decorated; references. Newtown 9-9136.

N. Y. C., 141 East 76th St.—Cool outside room, kitchen privileges, Frigidaire, $6.50. Call or telephone 9 a. m.-4:30 p. m. HILSON, Butterfield 8-6045.

N. Y. C., 3025 Broadway (70th St.), Apartment 5-C. Light, airy rooms, double and single, convenient all transportation. Glor. Sh. 9-3611.

N. Y. C., Washington Square — Large furnished room with bath, private apartment; woman. Phone GRamercy 7-7953.

ROCKVILLE CENTER, N. Y.—One or two rooms, private home, business people. Rector 2-5870, Rockville Center 1783, evenings.

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COMFORTERS recovered, down or wool; all materials; reasonable. MRS. GREENLEAF, 1316 Denmark Rd., Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Plfd. 6-1029-M.

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EDUCATED woman wishes position housekeeper companion, practical nurse, anywhere. Box K-37, Suite 1450, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

POSITION as personal maid; knowledge of Spanish French; Christian Scientist preferred. (colored). Box K-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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(Adv. Only in the Monitor)
A quiet vacation place in the mountains, on a lake, near the sea; excellent cuisine; rest, study, sports; modern improvements; weekly rates, $18 to $30; send for circular.
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SHADYKNOLL, hotel-cottages; attractive country estate; ocean bathing, fishing, tennis, golf; excellent food; $18-$35; booklet. VAN-HORN, Peirsaven, N. J.

SUMMER GUESTS
Plan your vacation today at Union Lake Lodge on secluded lake 70 miles from Boston; Christian Scientists preferred; booklet. Tel. 23-J, Union Lake Lodge, Barrington, New Hampshire.

SUMMER HOMES

CROW POINT, Hingham, Mass., near Yacht Club, 20 Cushing Ave.—$200 for the season; 20 minutes commuting from Boston; 9 rooms, furnished; 200 feet from beach; 2 large piazzas, fireplaces, garage; exclusive neighborhood. Tel. Hingham 97-J, or write MABEL M. SWAN, Rivermoor, Mass.

FRIENDSHIP, ME.—Farm house, furnished, overlooking Friendship Bay; shore privileges, electricity; reasonable rates. Mrs. F. L. Young.

LANESVILLE, MASS.—Attractive 8-room cottage, 2 baths, garage, water view, near beach; July $175, August $200. Tel. Gloucester 3183-W.

RENT, Wading River, North Shore, L. I.—Well-furnished three-room bungalow; screened porch, improvements; secluded; mile to beach; beautiful location, overlooking Sound. SMITH, 8645 130th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

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EXCLUSIVE LITTLE'S POINT
For sale or rent, furnished, for summer, to responsible tenants, 8 room house, 4 chambers, baths, maid's quarters, beautiful grounds and use of swimming pool; desirably priced. Tel. Jackson 1010.

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TEACHER desires position, July, August, 12-16 for tutoring children; expert; ref. MRS. JEANNETTE MOORE, 376 Main St., Nashua, N. H.

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BIG cash prices for women's worn, old fur coats. J. P. CO., 110 West 34th, Chickering 4-5400, Opposite Macy's, near B'way, N. Y.

WANTED — Women's worn fur coats; Persian lamb, muskrat, mink, squirrel and other coats; immediately. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th Street, New York. Wis. 7-1600.

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189 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800—1801

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Successor to S. R. Greenberger
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Ten to Fifty Dollars Reduction
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Seventy-five Cent
Dry Dusting Mop given with any size Johnson's Liquid Wax, Glo-Coat Polishing Wax or Paste Wax.
This offer good until July 15th
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Frazer & Foster . Hartford Coal Co.
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Up to Size 14
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WE DELIVER 8-8126

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Necklaces - Etc.
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96 Washington St. So. Norwalk

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK

Phone 1523 W. S. Kupfer Jr., Prop.
Norwalk Sunoco Service
BLUE SUNOCO MOTOR FUEL
West Ave. and Marvin St. Norwalk, Conn.

PHONE WORKS 500
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Hosiery—Bags—Gloves
Costume Jewelry and Other Accessories
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86 WASHINGTON ST., So. Norwalk

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Ready-to-Wear BLOUSES
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Complete Stock of Palm Beach and Tropical Worsted Suits now ready for your inspection.
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FRANK MARTIN & SONS INC.

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M. MOLTASCH AND SON
378 MAIN STREET

PHONE 3-3348
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Specializing in
ALL BRANCHES OF BEAUTY CULTURE
Under Management of M. G. Seltzer
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THE C. O. MILLER CO.

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

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For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959 Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
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All the best models in three of the leading lines of Bathing Suits. Plain all-wool suits, plain and novelty knits, and dressmaker styles.
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Children's Suits, sizes 3 to 16 years..... $1.39 to $6.98
Grieve, Bisset & Holland
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WATERBURY CONN.

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of all types for your summer vacation. In our luggage department on lower floor.
HOWLAND-HUGHES

Perry cleaning is better value because things stay clean longer.
Phone 3-3161 for
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SEE NEXT PAGE

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For First Class Mail on Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Berengaria	July 2	Cherbourg	July 9	July 3	6:00 pm	July 3	6:00 am
†Queen Mary	July 7	Cherbourg	July 12	July 6	6:00 pm	July 7	6:30 am
†Europa	July 6	Bremen	July 13	July 5	1:00 pm	July 6	6:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Empress of Japan	Victoria	July 10	July 5	6:00 pm	July 5	6:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Monowai	Victoria	July 7	July 2	6:00 pm	July 3	6:00 pm
Monterey	San Francisco	July 29	July 15	6:00 pm	July 15	6:00 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	July 29	July 15	6:00 pm	July 15	6:00 pm

†Except Germany. †Germany only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to main points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone include planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesday and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY (Continued)

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL

CITIZENS COAL CO.
43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

See our women's bathing suit collection—all wool and fabric. Solid colors and gay prints.
We have your size
$1.98 to $5.00
The Miller & Peck Co.

We Specialize in "Zotos" and "Frederics" Permanents
The Alice Werner Beauty Shoppe
10 Bank Street Phone 3-0073

ROSE PUGRA
Modart Corsets
Lace Front
Brown Building, Room 238
Phone 3-2640

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

R. M. CROUSE R. S. QUARNGESSER
FRUEHAUF TRAILERS
Warner Fruehauf Trailer Co., Inc.
MAIN OFFICE
13 EAST LEE ST. PHONE SOUTH 1111
BALTIMORE - MARYLAND

Thomsen-Ellis Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay and Water Sts. ● PLaza 7760
New York Office: WOOLWORTH BLDG.

W. Brooks Bradley
INCORPORATED
FUNERAL HOME
WOMAN ATTENDANT
1922 W. North Avenue (at Monroe)
Phone Madison 7110

HOME PORTRAITS COPIES
Specializing in Children
WILLAFRED STUDIOS
Portrait Photographers
520 N. Charles Street Ver. 4260

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Store Your Furs Safely This Year
at
WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.
Telephone 4-1231

Mrs. Leo's Beauty Parlor
SPECIAL—Mon., Tues., Wed.
HOT OIL
SHAMPOO
FINGER WAVE
1.00
Mr. John has been added to our staff. Specializing in hair cutting and finger waving.
130 STATE STREET PHONE 5-9392
No Waiting

Boyce & Milwain
66 and 68 State Street
● SPORT COATS and SLACKS ●
● STRAW HATS and PANAMAS ●

DAVID'S
34 North Pearl Street
SMART WOMEN'S APPAREL

HOAG and TAYLOR
Headquarters for
ARROW SHIRTS
ARROW UNDERWEAR
Maiden Lane and James Street

A Fine Women's Shop
MUHLFELDER'S
55 NORTH PEARL STREET
Millinery — Shoes
Accessories
Wearing Apparel

Fine Laundering
ZORIC Odorless Garment Cleaning
WILKE LAUNDRY CO. INC.
204 COLONIE STREET

Holmes Bros.
Florists
20 Steuben St. Albany, N. Y.
Green Houses Western Ave.

G. V. & F. W. Cameron
GLASS HARDWARE PAINT
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

ALBANY (Continued)

JOHN G. MYERS CO.
Do You Wear a Half Size Dress?
Try a Half Size Summer Foundation
Buy a LE GANT

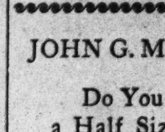
McManus & Riley
Rogers Peet Clothing
Correct Attire for Gentlemen and Boys
49-50 State Street

Cottrell and Leonard
July Clearance Sales
of Smart Vacation Apparel

AUBURN

DAIRYLEA
Milk and Ice Cream
Phone Auburn 2475

BINGHAMTON



"The Same Coal from the Same Mine All the Time"
Builders' Supplies
Fill Bins Now Lowest Coal Prices
Douglas Coal and Supply Co.
345-351 GRAND AVE. DIAL 7-2349

For a Glorious 4th
And vacation week-ends following, every member of the family will need new summer apparel. The cost is moderate at
McLEAN'S

'blue coal'
sold only by
D. L. & W. Fuel & Supply Co.
315 Court St., 21 Jarvis St., Binghamton
80 Baldwin St., Johnson City
4-1381

James H. Carver Co., Inc.
Complete Line of G. E. Home Appliances
70-72 State Street

95th Anniversary
Celebrating 95 years of faithful service with Sissons' traditional first quality merchandise at the lowest prices.
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
ESTABLISHED 1842

Darrow-Davis, Inc.
82 COURT STREET
Gorham Silverware
Gifts That Last

HANNAH CROWE
Garden Prints
Exclusive with Our Shop
68 Chenango Street Dial 4-1131

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1473—1473 TUCKAHOE

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 2260

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist
Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
71 Pondfield Road
Tel. 6260—6261

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
D. STRUSS, Inc.
Open Evenings and Sundays
56 Pondfield Road Tel. 5650

Estab. 1913
Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
DULETO TAILOR
CLEANING PRESSING
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

BROOKLYN

See New York City

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Cleveland 1100, 10 A. M.-2 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Homer's Service
2724 Bailey Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
West Utica St., Near Delaware

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

CORTLAND

HOME DAIRY CO.
Cool, Refreshing Lunches for Warm Days
DINNERS
DELICATESSEN BAKERY
31 Main Street

ELMIRA

Electric and Gas Ranges
Washers and Ironers
Radios and Refrigerators
WRIGHT ELECTRIC CO.
118 N. Main Street

HUDSON SHOE CO.
114 N. Main St., Elmira, N. Y.
Quality Footwear for Men and Women
FLORSHEIM FLORSHEIM
TAYLOR-MADE PEACOCK
STACY-ADAMS MATRIX
WINCHELL GRAY FLEX

GLOVERSVILLE

White Shoes for Women
Foot Rest and Enna Jettick Shoes
in many styles in white are here for your selection.
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 North Main Street

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 3040

TAKE BOOKS ON YOUR VACATION
from
ARGERSINGER'S
LOAN LIBRARY

Annual July Sale
H. I. ABDELLA
7-9-11 Church Street, Gloversville

Home Made Ice Cream
Candies and Salted Nuts
Refreshing Drinks
BOSTON CANDY STORE

ITHACA

KNOX
Sparkling GELATINE
ATWATER'S
109 E. State Street Phone 2761

1937 FRIGIDAIRE
$139.50 up
ROTHSCHILD'S

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

Makes Ice Cheaper Than You Can Buy It!
FRIGIDAIRE
With the Meter-Miser
Only in Jamestown, N. Y., at
NELSON'S
104-108-110 EAST SECOND STREET

What are your Sporting Goods Needs? Make a note of what you need and be ready to find it at
Clark Hardware Co.
19 East Third St., Jamestown, N. Y.

KENMORE

Mrs. J. F. Green Beauty Shop
Spiral, Croquignole and Machineless Permanent Waves
Complete Beauty Service
Haircutting by Mr. Shado
3142 DELAWARE AVE. DE. 9719

KENMORE (Continued)

NORGE
and Other Home Appliances
M. DUSEL
3147 Delaware Ave. Ri 9635

LARCHMONT

B. GLASSMAN
WATCHES and JEWELRY
Optical Work
Expert Repairing Old Gold Bought
Tel. Larchmont 1838 1938 Palmer Ave.

Long Island

BALDWIN

NORGE GAS RANGE
Baldwin General Supply Company
Home Equipment
Hardware and Paints
Merrick Rd., cor. Grand Ave. Prospect 1402

HUYLER and SENGES
Steam and Hot Water Heating, Boilers Cleaned and Repaired, Oil Burners and Electric Pumps Installed.
45 Central Avenue
Tel. Fr'p't 4414, N. Y. Stillwell 4-5105

BAY SHORE

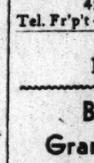
BAY SHORE
Grand Fruit Market
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
46 E. Main St. Tele. Bay Shore 1654

White Funeral Service
GEORGE C. WHITE
34 Park Ave., Bay Shore, N. Y.
Tel. Bay Shore 208

Suffolk Fuel Co.
'blue coal'
America's Finest Anthracite
Office and Yard—70 No. Clinton St.
Bay Shore
TELEPHONES
BAY SHORE 2640—ISLIP 60

Park Battery and Ignition Service
Batteries, Generators, Starters
UNITED MOTOR SERVICE
43 Park Avenue
Chas. W. Hirte
Phones: Bay Shore 1060, 2202

WEEK END SPECIALS FOR THE FOURTH
Slacks for men and women. Bathing Suits by Jantzen for men and women. Arrow shirts that are cool and comfortable. Barbison panties for the ladies. A complete assortment of beach, street or house accessories that can be bought at the lowest prices.
FREEDMAN'S DEPT. STORE



NORGE
See the new 1937 Models of Norge Refrigeration and Washing Machines on Display
MORRIS FREEDMAN
7-9-11 West Main Street
Tel. Bay Shore 30

Telephone 461
J. W. FALTIN
Tailor
Dry Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing
95 No. Clinton Ave. Bay Shore, N. Y.

DOUGLASTON

LOCAL DISTRIBUTOR
P. N. BRUNING
244-04 Northern Boulevard
Douglaston, L. I. Bayside 9-1571,1572

FAR ROCKAWAY

"Try Our 8-Hour Speedy Service"
CROSSWAYS
Cleaners and Furriers
INC.
"Cleaning of the Better Kind"
Main Store: 1859 Mott Avenue
Branch Stores:
1517 Central Ave. 2125 Mott Ave.
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686

PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring a Complete Line of Clothing and Haberdashery
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Far Rockaway 7-0683-0684

D. L. STARKS CO.
Hardware, Housewares, Paints
Since 1883
1055 Beach 20th Street
(0l4 No. 209 Central Avenue)

FLUSHING

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Independence 3-3740—9 to 12 a. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pre-Holiday Clearance Sale of Spring Dresses
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-09 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open eves., Mon.-Wed.-Fri. until July 10th

CLARA P. ANDREWS
Hairdresser
Individual Attention Moderate Prices
FLUSHING 9-2313
134-32 NORTHERN BLVD.

FLUSHING (Continued)

Infants' and Children's Wear
Ladies' Bathing Suits
Stern's
36-53 Main Street

Breyer's Ice Cream and Summer Candies at
LOWERRE'S PHARMACY
149-24 Forty-First Avenue
Fl. 9-1781—9-1303 Opp. Murray Hill Sta.

FOREST HILLS

Rugs Cleaned
Washed, Repaired, Stored
By Men Who Know and Love Rugs
Phone Bos. 9-5000 for Free Estimate
WE GO ANYWHERE
V. VARTABEDIAN & CO.
117-12 Queens Boulevard

HENRY A. MUND, Inc.
The Inn Tailors
CLEANERS—FURRIERS
Bos. 9-9191 14 Station Sq.

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
J. S. Berain
Really Remarkable Sodas!
Lunch Fountain — Home Cooking
Breyer's Ice Cream — Cosmetics
PROMPT DELIVERY, Forest Hills and Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo. 9-3661-2
BO 9-0910—0911 Home Phone BO 9-3180

FOREST HILLS PLUMBING CO., Inc.
Special Representatives
BROOKLYN UNION GAS CO.
Electrolux Gas Ranges
Refrigerators Water Heaters
JOSEPH R. MITTASCH, President
7310 AUSTIN STREET

CHAS. F. BOERNER
GROCER
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BOU. 9-0880 71-19 AUSTIN STREET

ELECTRIC FANS and VACUUM SUPPLIES
Forest Hills Hardware Co.
71-32 Austin Street BOul. 9-2562

FREEPORT

No Advance in Prices
Lebert's Shoes
17 MERRICK ROAD FREEPORT

Viebrock's
40 So. Main St. Freeport, N. Y.
Cool Fountain Drinks
Delicious Salads and Sandwiches
Tray Packed French Ice Cream
20c a Pint

DANZIGER
70 So. Main Street, Freeport
Jantzen Swim Suits
Vacation Luggage
Sporting Goods

Sharlene MODES, Inc.
"The Individual Dress Shop"
65 SOUTH MAIN STREET
Freeport, Long Island
Get Into the Swim for 4th of July with
CAROL GREEN'S
Exclusive Beach and Country Wear at Moderate Prices. Shop here with Confidence.
66 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

NASSAU BOOTERY
Shoes and Hose for the Family
64 Middle Neck Road
Phone Gt. Neck 2172

CHARLES MEUNIER
Great Neck Sheet Metal Work
Automobile Radiators, Tanks and Fenders Repaired. Heating, Gutters, Leaders, Copper and Tin Work. Range and Furnace Repairing
470 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Telephone GREAT NECK 529

DE JEAN'S
Restaurant Français
Lunch 50c Dinner 85c
Special Sunday Dinner
$1.00
180 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Kenwood Bldg. Phone Great Neck 1080

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1000-1-2, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1919
38 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

Farmer Gray
Choice Fruits and Vegetables
Free Delivery
HEMPSTEAD 2159 FULTON and FRONT

Prompt Family Laundry, Inc.
Improved Laundry Service, Inc.
36 PROSPECT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
PHONES {Hempstead 7150 Fieldstone 2-3053
{Prospect 7495 Lynbrook 280

A SERVICE TO FIT YOUR NEEDS
For "Safety-Tested"
Used Cars See
Mack Markowitz, Inc.
"Your OLDSMOBILE Dealer"
Your Price and Terms
Main and Bedell Streets

HENRI . . .
Hair Stylist
267 Fulton Ave. HEmpstead 6021

HENNIG'S BAKERY
308 Front Street
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

GOLDEN SHELL MOTOR OIL
JIM'S SHELL STATION
(Privately Owned)
Prestolite Batteries
GREENWICH and JERUSALEM

VACATION NEEDS
SWIM TRUNKS ..... .98
ZIPPER SWIM SUITS 1.98
SHORTS ..... .98
COTS—BLANKETS—TENTS
RIDING OUTFITS—BOYS'—GIRLS'
SCHEFF'S SPORTS STORE
76 MAIN STREET (next to State Theatre)
HEMPSTEAD 6323 Open Evenings

150 BETTER DRESSES
Street and Evening
Values up to $12.98
Pre-Holiday Special, $5.00 and $8.00
FANN'S 255 Fulton Hempstead 5837

JACKSON HEIGHTS

F. P. BUTZ
of H. N. Hensch, Inc.
Sales Ford *Service*
New Cars and Trucks 8540 Northern Blvd. Jackson Hts., N. Y. 90-02 82nd Ave., Elmhurst, N. Y.
Used Cars and Trucks Roosevelt Av. at 75 St. Jackson Hts., N. Y. 94-01 82nd Ave., Elmhurst, N. Y.

Jackson Heights Rendezvous for LUNCHEON—DINNER
After the Show
Leuchten & Thonebe
3766 82ND STREET
See our complete selection of Candies and Novelties Hav. 9-9414

Hallett & Hallett, Inc.
Funeral Director
HOWARD L. HALLETT, Director
THE HALLETT HOMESTEAD, Northern Blvd. at 147th St., Flushing. FL 9-0063-4036
THE HALLETT CHAPEL, 8-17 Astoria Blvd., Astoria. Astoria 8-0611-0612

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
37-00 81ST STREET HAV 9-5000
Forest Hills Office
71-21 AUSTIN STREET IO 8-8100
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

HERMAN KLAN
FLORIST
3766 82nd Street 32-04 Junction Boulevard
JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I. CORONA, L. I.
Havemeyer 8-1900 Havemeyer 4-7722

CAMEO SHOPS
Lamp and Table
UPHOLSTERY
Slip Covers made to order
Custommade Upholstered Furniture
80-04 82nd Street Hav. 4-8210
Opposite Jackson Theatre

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(if desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 57th (POLK) Ave.
New. 9-9538

Stanley
FURS
Made to Order. Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at Reasonable Prices. Storage.
86-17 ROOSEVELT AVE. Newtown 9-8300

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc
Polk Avenue (37th) and 82nd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Manner a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge parties will be served as carefully as in your own home. Tel. Havemeyer 4-8080

After the Show
DIXIE
Sandwich Shop and Restaurant
37-02 82ND STREET
Among Appetizing Specials
Waffles With Brookfield Sausage
LUNCHEON 35c to 50c
DINNER 50c to 75c
Also a la Carte

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

For Sale in Jackson Heights
A beautiful detached 2½ story brick bungalow home. 5 rooms and bath on 1st floor, 2 rooms and bath on 2nd floor, 4 bedrooms; plot 40x100; garage, large yard, oil burner, paved street, sewers, all in and paid for; school and stores two blocks. Price $8500. Half cash balance mortgage.
William Dowdell
Real Estate and Insurance
3761 82nd St. (at Station) Hav. 9-3030

NEW TIP TOP
DELICATESSEN STORES, INC.
for Economy
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
All fresh cold at lowest prices
81-13 POLK AVENUE Hav. 9-3403

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-18 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

JAMAICA

For
'blue coal'
Call Jamaica 6-7900
Ask About Our Budget Plan
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

LYNBROOK

The Powder Puff Beauty Shop
385 Sunrise Highway Tel. Lyn. 3824
All work done by competent operators
You will enjoy the atmosphere.

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White-Red Fuel Oil
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

M. L. LEVISON
Hardware
Housefurnishings
Beach Accessories
Umbrellas, Chairs, Grills, Porch Shades, Bar Harbor Cushions
35 ATLANTIC AVENUE Tel. Lyn. 75

MRS. SPITZER
Registered Corsetiere
A garment for every type figure. Free alterations. Bathing Suits and Accessories. Large Sizes.
67 Atlantic Ave., cor. Sunrise Highway

PATCHOGUE

Cross Island Service Station
EAST MAIN ST. and MEDFORD AVE.
SINCLAIR GASOLINE
Indoor Lubricating and Washing
Cars Called For and Delivered.
PHONE PATCHOGUE 1584

Potter & Robinsons, Inc.
WE SELL and RENT
REAL ESTATE
WE SELL FIRE—AUTO—LIFE *and All Casualty INSURANCE*
30 EAST MAIN STREET TELEPHONE 8

JOSEPH FIALA, Inc.
Distributors of
Paints
Glass
Wallpaper
Lucas
199 RAILROAD AVE., SAYVILLE, N. Y.
134-6 E. MAIN ST., PATCHOGUE, N. Y.
Tel. Patchogue 230 Tel. Sayville 949

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

QUEENS VILLAGE

VIGILANT 4-4750
Re-Roofing—Re-Siding—Alterations
GEORGE H. METZER CONSTRUCTION CO.
Contractors Builders
90-54 187th Street, Hollis, L. I.

FAUST BROS.
Queen's Leading Food Market
QUALITY FOODS
"at Lower Prices"
219-11 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Hollis 5-8467

DRESSES 2.95
as low as
Coats and Suits ½ Price
Philece Gowns
Queens Theatre Bldg. Queens Village

Queens Corset Shoppe
"The Oldest and Most Reliable Corset Shop in Queens Village"
Sole Agents for
JANTZEN SWIM SUITS
213-31 JAMAICA AVENUE
Mrs. Roth, expert corsetiere, always in attendance. No charge for alterations.

Samuel Schneider
FURS Made to order, Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at Reasonable Prices. Cold Storage.
96-11 Springfield Blvd.
Opp. L. I. R. R., Queens Village, N. Y.
Call or Phone MIssouri 7-0527

Permanent Waving, Expert Hair Cutting, Dyeing, Bleaching
Ruth's First Class Cut Rate Beauty Shop
222-11 Jamaica Avenue
Queens Village, N. Y.

QUEENS VILLAGE (Continued)

ESSO
Wadsworth Service Stations
215th Street and Jamaica Avenue
Ph. No. 5-10461 Queens Village, L. I.

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:30 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Choice of Thousands!
Crepe-Twist Stockings
4-Thread Sheer
3-Thread Chiffon
It looks sheerer! It wears longer!
SPECIAL—$1.00 a pair
HANDAL 116-15 Jamaica Ave.

Jeanne's Dress Shoppe
114-08 Jamaica Ave.
Dresses—Sizes 12-20
Large Selection in Sizes 38-54
TEL. VIR. 7-0494

For Fresh Fruit and Vegetables and the Best Brands in Groceries
visit the
Neighborhood Market
8554 - 118th Street
For prompt deliveries call Vir. 7-0170

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

LUCK & SCHMITT
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
BIRDS EYE
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 9-4008

Springer's
Always Reliable
Ladies' and Men's Wear
116-16 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-5396

S. SCHWARTZ
Stationery—Toys
Greeting Cards—Films
113-08 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-3097

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven

FRED. KLIEFUSS
Confectionery
HOME MADE
FRENCH ICE CREAM
95-19 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-9775

Change to
SUMMER COMFORT
Cool Furnishings and Sport Wear for Vacations
Plesser & Sons
HABERDASHERS AND HATTERS
9105 Jamaica Avenue

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2742
8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Herman Brown
MEN'S WEAR
BATHING SUITS and SPORTSWEAR
9 North Park Avenue
Tel. R. V. C. 2640

All Repairing Done on the Premises
ALBERT SOOS
Optometrist
200 Sunrise Highway R. V. C. 1918

Telephone Rockville Center 7220
Marty's Beauty Center

Specialists in All Branches of Beauty Culture
282 MERRICK ROAD

GRANT'S
Dependable Merchandise at Low Prices
16-20 NORTH VILLAGE AVENUE

CONSUMERS COAL CO.
GULF OILS COAL KOPPERS COKE
TEL. R. V. C. 93 FREEPORT 4643
217 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
Insurance
103 Maiden Lane, New York. Tel. BE. 3-8300
93 Rodney Place, Tel Rockville Centre 2707

Park Grand Service Station
GAS SUNOCO OILS
N. Park and Grand Ave. Tel. 7349

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTRE (Continued)

Greet Your Holiday Guests with Chimes
The ELECTRIC SHOP
HARRY HOBBY, Mgr.
128 N. Park at Grand
ROCKVILLE CEN. 6429

ST. ALBANS

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
FARMERS and CARTER AVENUES
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 3541
Orders Called For and Delivered

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

MAMARONECK

Mrs. M. Gunther
Featuring "VERA SMART" Lingerie
"HOSIERY AS YOU LIKE IT"
Blouses, Gloves and Girdles.
At Robert's Department Store
222 Mamaroneck Avenue

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 5300-J
9-11 A. M. Daily, Except. Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Moving—Packing Storage
27-33 South 6th Ave.
Phone Oakwood 8802

Chelsea Fireproof Storage Warehouses Inc.

Annesi VALET
CLEANERS—DYERS—TAILORS
A guaranteed assurance of satisfaction
113 Prospect Ave. Oak. 3077

F. E. Holmes & Son
F. Irving Holmes
Funeral Home
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVENUE
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9421
89 WEST 125TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel. Harlem 7-0956

MATRIX SHOES
Sold at
Dave Weisberger Inc.
17 GRAMATAN AVENUE.
MT. VERNON, N. Y.
Arch Built Shoes Sold at
1012 WESTCHESTER AVE.
BRANCH STORE—BRONX, N. Y.

Again NORGE *Leads*
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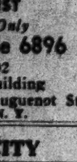

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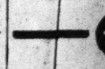

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NEW YORK

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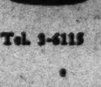

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NEW YORK

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NEW YORK

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Optician
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33⅓% to 50%
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10 Main Street

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A bit of striking comment on the current strike situation in the U. S. is contained in today's cryptogram which comes to us from a Chicago puzzle club:

XY ZAX BODBFGHZFJ AXIJK, "KLZ-JXAG" HGJ "KFZ-MD," ABLNB JX CXM YLGJ OXIE KZILPLGQ?

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the name of the State of the U. S. known as the Hawk Eye State —— add the number of letters in the name of the State which bounds it on the north ——; subtract the number of States which border it on the east ——; multiply by the number of those bordering it on the west ——; and divide by the number of letters in the name of the river which flows along the entire eastern boundary line ——. What is the answer?

Letter Juggling

Try forming two different 7-letter words from the following letters. Use all 7 letters in each word:

BCEEEHS

Mathematical Riddle

Here's another from the Chicago puzzle club. A man paid for his meal in a restaurant with a $1 bill. The check was for 40 cents. Two pieces of money were given to him in change, and one of these was NOT a dime. What were the pieces?

Wives of the Presidents

While it is fairly easy to recall the first names of most of the Presidents of the U. S., the first names of their wives present something of a puzzle. Can you correctly classify each of the following as indicated by the example checked?

1	Washington	Julia	
2	Madison	Ida	
3	Jackson	Martha	✓
4	Lincoln	Florence	
5	Grant	Grace	
6	Cleveland	Helen	
7	McKinley	Rachel	
8	Taft	Dolly	
9	Harding	Mary	
10	Coolidge	Frances	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Sunbonnet Sue

Come With Me To Mexico

52

At the Pyramids (II)

While you are still a mile or more away from the Pyramids, your motor course is likely to be a zig-zag one as you try to dodge Indian urchins who come flying out to the road eager to sell you some black arrow-heads, ancient beads, bits of pre-historic pottery, and all sorts of little images. You will find, as did I, that they have learned how much easier it is to come down on a price than to go up—and what is first offered at 50 centavos, if you can hold out, will probably be knocked down to you for about 5.

One little rascal came up to me with two odd idols, about 8 inches high, chiseled from a soft stone. The asking price was 5 pesos apiece. When I inquired the approximate age of the bits, the salesman remarked with disarming candor: "Some think they are around 1000 years."

And then I asked him if he wasn't working on some that might be thought to be 2000 years old.

The young chiseler (in the better sense of the word) grinned broadly, then thrust the two into my hands, saying, "Los dos por 50 centavos" ("The two for 14 cents").

My pockets were soon bulging with a little bit of everything; for I believe I can qualify as a first-class relic-monger.

After huffing and puffing my way up the Pyramid of the Sun—38 high steps to the first terrace (where I lost the other members of my party), 68 weary ones to the second, 48 steep ones to the third, 20 to the fourth, 48 to the fifth, and 15 feet over a dirt slope to the summit—I was ready to shed my coat and fan myself with my hat. And, of course, what goes up has to come down; and coming down over one terrace that kept rounding until it broke sharply into the near-vertical, caused me to change my tactics and descend by the "sit" method—know what I mean?

At the base I took time out long enough to inspect the museum; and I found hundreds of things which held me, while the womenfolks kept tugging at my coat sleeves. (I was reaping the reward of oftentimes trying to maneuver them swiftly past shoe stores, hoping they could be as disinterested as I was.)

In front of the little park across from the museum, a dozen or more Indians had laid out their displays of extraordinary pottery; and we took aboard a number of unusual pieces in black and white, and a few in a strange brown.

With little Indians swarming me—an easy mark for things Aztec or Toltec—we finally found our way to Las Grutas, a unique cafe operated in a chain of cool, mysterious caves. Down and down we went; and then we took seats at crude wooden tables. Sweet hidden music came filtering through a small dark gap; and pleasant little waitresses would disappear through another crevice, and come out laden with good things.

Never did ice water and enchiladas taste better!—*Daily Features Editor.*

(To Be Continued)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Fanagrams

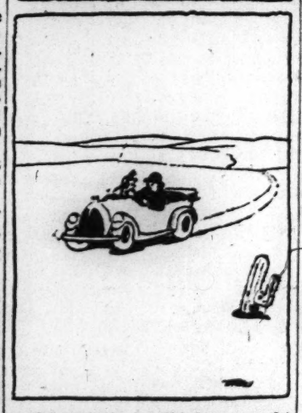
Procure anagram sets and sort out the letters in the names of those to be at your party. Have pads of paper and pencils for each guest. Let each player make sentences with the letters in his own name, and award a prize for the funniest, the most interesting, the oddest.

The players must use every letter in the name in each sentence. For instance, from "Pearl McPherson," you might make "Help Cramp Snore," or "Her man'l cop reps."

You may wish to give everyone the same name to work on. For instance "Bing Crosby" might be made into "Bob's crying." Anyway you do it, the folks are going to enjoy it thoroughly. They call these things "Fanagrams."

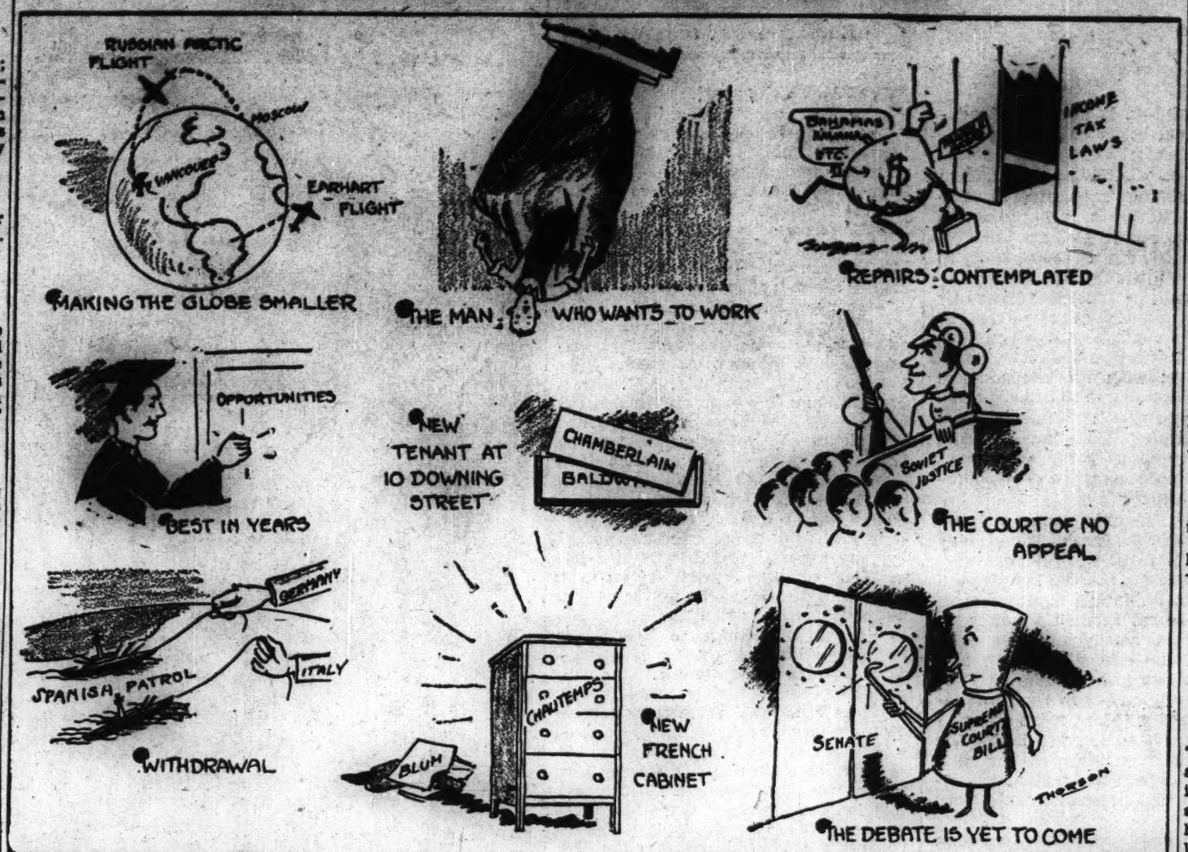
The letters may be printed on small squares of cardboard, if you do not have the anagram sets with enough letters to go round.—A. P. McP., Chevy Chase, Md.

Jest a Minute



"John, don't you think you ought to stop and ask somebody!"

The Cartoonist Looks Back Over June



By a Staff Artist

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Weed Ridders

Five Polish women have created a flourishing business in a fashionable suburb. Any day, a picture not unlike that of "The Gleaners" is a common sight in that locality. These five women, equipped with official-looking garden tools, including an oil can filled with kerosene, will rid your lawn of dandelions or other weeds. Each weed is perfectly uprooted and a drop of kerosene is then inserted into the cavity left by the uprooted weed, to prevent further growth.

They work in a group of five and the charge is thirty cents each per hour. A large lawn, 90 by 200 feet, was covered in a fraction over two hours, including the flower beds which bordered the yard. The weeds were gathered on large squares of cloth and carried to the incinerator.

These women start at early dawn, usually securing their work in advance, bring their own lunch and stop only when they can no longer see to work. This is a suggestion for unemployed boys, or even men. —G. P. V., Chicago.

Odds and Ends

Air-Conditioning

Widespread interest is being shown in air-conditioning in Britain, despite the fact that temperature extremes in the British Isles are not so great as in the United States.

First Natural Gas

The "burning spring" mentioned by George Washington on his visit to Kanawha Valley, West Virginia, was perhaps the first natural gas discovered in the New World.

South Africans

The Union of South Africa has over 2,000,000 former Europeans now living there.

Standing Straight for a Silhouette

Monitor Camera Club from Aldred D. Foster, Los Angeles

Mexican Artist on Los Angeles' Olvera Street Finds a Serious Model

Labor and Wait

And this for comfort thou must know,
Times that are ill, won't still be so:
Clouds will not ever power down raine,
A sullen day will cleare again.
First peales of thunder we must heare,
Then lutes and harpes shall stroke the eare. —Robert Herrick.

Daily Anecdote

Catching a Tartar

Just before the close of the Civil War, Lincoln was talking with some Congressmen, when one Senator remarked, "Mr. President, what would you do to Jefferson Davis if he were captured?"

"That," said Mr. Lincoln, "reminds me of an incident that occurred back in Illinois some years ago. A small boy was standing on a corner with a coon tied to a string, crying bitterly. When I asked what was wrong, he said: 'Mister, do you see that coon? Well, that animal has caused me a terrible lot of trouble. Now he has nearly gnawed through the string, and, oh, how I wish he would finish so I could go home and tell the folks he had escaped.'"

Do It Today

If you have a task
That ought to be done
But don't see the way,
Get on with the work,
Don't grumble nor shirk,
Do it today.

The bill that you owe
And daily forgo,
But know you should pay,
Promptly clear off the debt
Before you forget,
Do it today.

The kindness you'd do
If you only had time,
But simply delay,
Resolve not to wait
Until it's too late,
Do it today.

The word of good cheer,
Optimistic and clear,
You think you would say,
Give a greeting worth while,
A hand-shake and smile,
DO IT TODAY!

—Grenville Kleiser

In Lighter Vein

Whew!

The American and the Irishman were trying to see which could tell the taller story.

Said the American:

"Well, I guess this beats everything! I once knew a man in the States who could take a 20-rung ladder into a field, stand it up on end, and then walk up to the top and down again."

"Begorrah, that's jist nothin' at all," replied Pat, not to be outdone. "Oi know a man in Oireland who can take the same ladder into a field, stand it on end, walk up to the top—an' then pull it up after him."—Answers.

They Are Blamed for Everything Else!

"The Soviets are setting up a meteorological station at the North Pole."

"Hurray! Now we can blame the weather on the Reds too."

Hm-m!

Hubby (just come in): "Ah, there's no place like home."

Wife: "Has something unpleasant happened at the club, dear?"—Speed.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

'Abram Was Very Rich'

In Gen. 13:2 we are informed that "Abram was very rich in cattle, in silver and in gold"; so much so that it proved not to be feasible for him and for his nephew Lot and their households to camp together any longer, for in these circumstances there was never sufficient pasture land for all the flocks and herds which they owned—"Their substance was great, so that they could not dwell together" (Gen. 13:6).

It appears that when Abram originally migrated to the land of Canaan, his wealth had been considerable (Gen. 12:5); while later on in the same chapter we are told that it was augmented by the lavish gifts which Pharaoh had given him, including "sheep, and oxen, and he asses, and menservants, and maidservants, and she asses, and camels" (Gen. 12:16). Further evidence of Abram's prosperity is found in Gen. 14:14, where he was able to muster 318 "trained servants, born in his house," to undertake a military expedition.

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: If nature is so resourceful in adapting the species to changing conditions, as the natural scientists contend, why hasn't she provided man with earlids?

Los Angeles Times: In Australia, well drillers have come upon prehistoric trees 300 feet beneath the surface. There were plower-underers in those days.

Detroit News: To pass an idle hour, drop into a Pullman washroom and ask the strangers, "When it's noon, daylight saving time, in New York, what time is it in Chicago?"

Quotation for Today

GOD who framed the world . . . gave to natural man his inextinguishable desire to behold beauty, to follow goodness, and to know the truth.—CANON QUICK.

Remorse

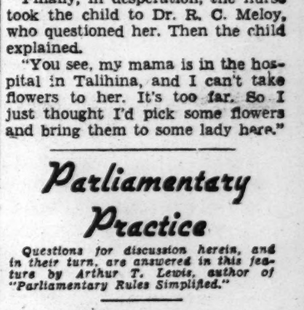
Slippery ice, very thin.
Pretty girl tumbled in.
Saw a boy upon the bank—
Gave a shriek, and then she sank.
Boy on bank heard her shout—
Jumped right in—helped her out.
Now he's here—very nice;
But she had to break the ice!
—Answers.

Too Much?

Young Mother: "Nurse, what is the most difficult thing for a young mother to learn?"

Nurse: "That other people have perfect children too."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



A Desire to Give

(Tulsa Tribune)

Claremore, Okla.

It was 10 in the morning and work at the Claremore General Hospital was well under way, when a little girl appeared at the desk. She was less than five years old. Her clothes were clean but indicated she was from a home of less fortunate circumstances.

In her hand she held a large bouquet of beautiful flowers—roses and others.

Timidly she accosted the nurse on duty, "I brought flowers for the lady," she said.

"What lady?" the nurse asked.

"I don't know. I just brought flowers for the lady."

The nurse, thinking possibly the child's mother was in the hospital and she had forgotten the name, took her to all the rooms and wards. As they visited each patient, she asked, "Is this the lady?"

Always the same reply was given: "I don't know."

Finally, in desperation, the nurse took the child to Dr. R. C. Meloy, who questioned her. Then the child explained.

"You see, my mama is in the hospital in Talihina, and I can't take flowers to her. It's too far. So I just thought I'd pick some flowers and bring them to some lady here."

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Eligibility Rules

Question: Our bylaws now provide election of directors for a two-year term, with privilege of election for a second term of two years; also, that no director who has served four years consecutively shall be eligible for election until after the expiration of two years. Two amendments have been proposed. One states: "No director who has served two years consecutively, not including unexpired term of one year or less, shall be eligible for election until after the expiration of three years." The other says, in substance, that all directors shall be elected annually, and may serve three consecutive years, and would then be ineligible for three years.

(a) If the first amendment is adopted, what is the status of a board member who served two years, was then off one year, and is now serving the second year of another term?

(b) What of one serving the first year of a second term?

(c) If the second one is adopted, what is the status of one who is finishing a second year of a two-year term?

(d) In either event, in view of the statement in Robert's Rules of Order (page 271) that unless otherwise specified, an amendment takes effect immediately, would not both members in (a) and (b) be serving illegally?

Answer: (a) Not eligible for election for three years.

(b) Would serve another year to complete term, but would then be ineligible for election for three years.

(c) Would be eligible for election for one more year.

(d) No. This situation seems to be complicated by the fact that the two amendments proposed are dissimilar. Both could not be adopted, since they conflict. An amendment takes effect immediately unless otherwise specified. If the amendments here quoted prohibited serving on the board for more than three years, all members who had served three years consecutively at the time the amendment was adopted would immediately be legislated out of office. But the amendments affect only eligibility for election.

The first one is really supplementary to the present bylaw. It would not affect those who still had a year to serve to complete their two-year term to which they had been elected. All elected next election would have to have been off the board three years.

The second bylaw quoted above, however, would do away entirely with the present bylaw defining term of office. Under it, at the next election, the entire board would have to stand for election, regardless of whether or not they had completed their former term, and those who had served three years consecutively would be ineligible.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*But There's Plenty of Rolls in the Boat*

By Le Pelley

THE STORM HAS DRIVEN US ABOUT FIFTY MILES — BUT WE'RE NOT FAR OFF OUR COURSE
TELL LANEY TO KEEP A SHARP WATCH — THE CHARTS SHOW ROCKS IN THESE WATERS
A SHARP WATCH — AYE — A SHARP WATCH! BUT IT'S SO BLACK ONE CAN HARDLY SEE THE END OF THE BOWSPRIT—!!!
GOODNESS! HOW DO YOU LIKE THE STORM, TUBBY?
OH—THE STORM'S ALL RIGHT, BUT IT PEEVES ME TO HAVE IT SO ROUGH WE CAN'T COOK ON THE STOVE!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Perfect Host*

By The Hagers

ON FREQUENT EVENINGS, TED AND JOE DROP IN TO SHARE MY RADIO.
TED SAYS HE THINKS THE MUSIC GRAND— OF BENNY DUCK AND HIS SWING BAND.
I GO— BUT BUNDEARY DRAKE WILL FURNISH!!
THEN JOE TUNES IN A RÉSUMÉ AND PART TWELVE OF A MYSTERY PLAY.
THE PERFECT HOST, I TRY TO BE; ON WHAT I BRING IN THEY AGREE.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Of two hyphenated words, "sit-down" and "set-up," which do you find more striking?

Factual Figuring: 4 (Iowa) plus 9 (Minnesota) minus 5 (Wis., Ill.) times 3 (Neb., S. Dak.) divided by 11 (Mississippi) equals 1

Letter Juggling: Beeches, Beseech.

Mathematical Riddle: 50 cents and 10 cents. (The 50-cent piece was NOT a dime.)

Wives of the Presidents: Martha Washington; Dolly Madison; Rachel Jackson; Mary Lincoln; Julia Grant; Frances Cleveland; Ida McKinley; Helen Taft; Florence Harding; Grace Coolidge.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Truce

IN INDIANA steel workers are going freely back to work, C. I. O. pickets have disbanded and the state troops are being demobilized. News dispatches express hope that the truce arranged by Governor Townsend between the union and the Inland Steel Company will be extended to Youngstown Sheet & Tube and that hostilities have ended on a large sector of the strike front. The hope will be echoed by every American who is interested in national welfare and justice more than in the victory of either side.

For hope of civilized solutions of the great question of labor relations—if not indeed the hope of preserving democracy—rests principally on the ability of the people to make adjustments by reason rather than force. This truce may not embody terms which will be accepted by the other steel companies or the extremists in the unions as a basis for a real peace. There may not be an immediate cessation of strife all along the seven-state strike front. But this truce looks like a break in a deadlock on which the Taft mediation board had so far made little impression.

That board had been unable to get the steel executives even to meet with union representatives or to permit an election to determine the union strength among their employees. Indeed, Mr. Girdler, in his testimony before Senate investigators, said he would never come to terms with the C. I. O. unless the Supreme Court ordered him to.

This position seemed to block the way either to mediation or to any genuine collective bargaining. It appeared to destroy the Wagner Act's bargaining provisions as effectively as an adverse Supreme Court decision. Worst of all, from the viewpoint of those interested in finding peaceful settlements, it appeared to close the door on any immediate hope.

Of course Mr. Girdler was not wholly to blame. Violence, intimidation and breaking of agreements in other industries by the union or its sympathizers had created an intolerable situation and given employers reason to declare that they could not make terms with an irresponsible union. This position came to be supported by public opinion which at first did not care for Mr. Girdler's intransigence. And the public had definitely turned against labor organization accompanied by bombing and blockading.

Whatever the union's excuses, those things could not be tolerated. The stiffening of the attitude of several governors and the application of martial law stopped most of the intimidation and violence. But these measures seemed to offer no avenue for genuine settlement. New legislation such as that embodied in the new Michigan labor law and in Senator Vandenberg's amendments for the Wagner Act offered hope for fairer, more effective control of labor relations and possibly the prevention of such warfare as the steel strike has produced. But means for putting an end to this present trouble were needed.

Workers and employers have to find a way to live together. That is the essential which cannot be forgotten. The truce is recognition of that fact. And it may hold the hope for larger settlements.

Belligerent Rights for Franco?

TALK in official British circles of extending belligerent rights to General Franco's Insurgent forces in Spain is stressing a precedent, possibly because Downing Street is aware that such action will need justification in the eyes of public opinion.

The precedent cited as justifying the extension of belligerent rights to General Franco is not clear enough, when applied to the Spanish tangle, to justify the indorsement that the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, has seemed inclined to give it.

That precedent is Britain's granting of belligerent rights to the Confederate states in the American Civil War. The United States protested this British action at the time as unjustified. But President Lincoln, having ordered a blockade of southern states' ports, was held in the British view already to have accorded belligerent rights to the South. It was argued by Lord John Russell, and his case was impressive, that only in a state of war—as distinct from a situation in which a government was merely putting down a rebellion—could the United States Government exercise the right to stop British ships. If such a state of war existed, then both sides were legally belligerents.

To adapt this precedent to the Spanish strife the British Government must ignore the fact that one of the best arguments in justification of British action in the American Civil War is altogether lacking in the Spanish situation. At one time, it is true, the Madrid Loyalist Government did consider applying a blockade against ports controlled by the Spanish rebels, but withdrew this plan on learning that under international law such action would admit belligerent rights for General Franco.

If Mr. Eden feels bound to offer a precedent for according belligerent rights to the Spanish Insurgents, the courtesy should be postponed until other precedents occur to legal minds.

Dominion Day

CANADA is remembering back seventy years to the birth of confederation, and perhaps with more reason for gratitude than in any other Dominion Day week. It is also remembering that this year marks the centenary of the 1837 rebellion led in Upper Canada—now Ontario—by William Lyon Mackenzie, the man who did more than any other to bring responsible government to Canada, and thereby setting a pattern for constitutions that has been copied and adapted by other nations of the Empire.

What more fitting, think Canadians, than that his grandson, William Lyon Mackenzie King, should be Prime Minister of Canada today when their foreign policy is being crystallized in the crucible of world turmoil and conflicting national policies. For this son of "rebels" is known as an ambassador of good will to all peoples, and a calming influence in the councils of imperial leadership.

Confederation of the British North American provinces has accomplished even more than the far-sighted fathers had foreseen. Unity brought peace and an end to the constant fear of invasion and conquest. In seventy years the Dominion has been girdled with steel, its vast waste spaces dotted with towns, clothed with wheat, honeycombed with mines. Churchill on Hudson Bay has been made a port for seagoing ships, thereby saving 1000 miles of rail haul for midwestern freight. Canada in this short space of time has become an outstanding nation in world trade and diplomacy, making its own treaties and agreements with foreign powers, even reserving the right to maintain peace irrespective of the rest of the Empire.

But material prosperity and security bulk not so high in Canadian minds today as the consciousness of increasing unity among themselves, a breaking down of sectionalism, religious intolerance, racial distrust. The Coronation did much to clear their vision and show Canadians that if they are to become a truly great nation they must develop first of all a Canadian attitude that will be manifested in great arts, laws, deeds and ideals, rooted in Canadian soil and history but flowering in love of country, liberty and humanity. Dominion Day finds no clouds over Canada.

"Brown Study"

"DESPITE the fact that the King and Queen were not in London, there were crowds outside the Palace all day. No one seemed to know what they expected to see, but they gazed hopefully." So runs a fragment from a newspaper description of scenes in London recently.

This habit that citizens have of "gazing" for no apparent reason is not confined to public holidays; it has always been an odd phenomenon of the streets. A simple job of roadmending, even a pile of masonry, or a hole in the road—any such everyday sight inevitably collects its band of earnest gazers. A small band, of course, and it is remarkable on account of the contrast it makes with the active bustling multitude to be seen on every other side. What is the attraction? The spectacle itself, so commonplace, so obvious, cannot, one is prone to think, be so intrinsically alluring.

> What is this life, if full of care,
> We have no time to stand and stare.

So says Mr. W. H. Davies, and he adds:

> No time to see, in broad daylight,
> Streams full of stars, like skies at night.

Which may be taken to show that, with the poet, the stare is allied to a free working of the imagination. It is possibly the same in a degree with lesser men. They have stumbled not upon beauty, but at least, and perhaps involuntarily, upon an opportunity to divert their thoughts, and, thereafter, to escape for a few minutes into trains of reflection free from the preoccupations of the daily round. For, nowadays, people are apt to find opportunities for untrammeled meditation rather few.

It is not, by any means, only the demands of work. Books, newspapers, the theater, the cinema, and the wireless, urge their claims, more or less stridently, to the leisure of the average citizen. Backed by training and habit, they combine to fill his mind with the thoughts, the doings, and the dreams of others; and unless he be something of an original, or, in the best sense, strong-minded, he is too seldom able to ponder, to wonder, and, as it were, to think at first-hand. Characters in Victorian fiction were often to be found in a "brown study"; a habit that dates them.

Since such an exercise is a pleasant, and profitable, diversion, it is no doubt odd that some people appear to fall into it only through a hole in the road, as Alice fell into Wonderland through a rabbit hole.

Large-Scale Drama

Book News of the Day

TO TAKE a city apart, and note what its people are thinking, to chart the spots where opportunity is narrowing or broadening, to inquire where and why the community lags—then to come back ten years later and observe whither all the elements are bound — such breadth of research partakes of the fascination of drama. Characters on a stage like this are not the mere handful of a play or a novel; they may number 50,000 or perhaps even millions.

A shrewd analysis of what a city thinks and does, plus a ten-year inventory, distinguish MIDDLETOWN IN TRANSITION (New York: Harcourt, Brace. $5). Prof. Robert S. Lynd and his wife, Helen Merrell Lynd, have here given American cities the photographs of themselves which have been so sorely lacking heretofore.

Many a city will recognize itself in "Middletown," which is really a well-known city of Indiana, chosen as typically American. Possibly the disconcerting portrait may provide a needed jolt to civic complacency and inertia. A good deal, so indicate the Lynds, is not going well in "Middletown." Granting that "Middletown in Transition" contains a liberal reporting of the obvious, it also yields illuminating interpretations. Especially it delves past politics into other less conspicuous aspects of a city people's life.

But, as a photograph is sometimes out of focus, so distortion has entered into this cosmopolitan exposure. For the book was prepared when "Middletown" was coming out of the depression. It thus involves a pessimism, partly of the time and partly imported by the research staff, which is considerably outdated today.

It is of even more moment that the handling of "Middletown" discourages unquestioning reliance on "scientific" methods of the day as they relate to human beings. The current investigator of humanity may, after all, make his research from the standpoint of his own theories, inclinations, antipathies and skepticisms. So the expert may see what he wants to see, select and emphasize whatsoever he prefers, and end in turning out a distorted piece of work.

In truth, by its apparently quizzical references to democracy and to various other standards and values, the study seems almost to scoff at many inarticulate values. The best popular definition of religion which the researchers could find in "Middletown" was a "set of traditional beliefs." Their viewpoint of mass production and labor organization is partisan. Painstakingly they sought for every symptom of class feeling and described the scene as seemingly set for the "emergence of class consciousness and possible eventual conflict."

Perhaps, when "Middletown" is surveyed once again and a third volume published, the study will be more sympathetic and thus prove more practical.

F. W. C.

Is It Big Enough?

Elderman in the Washington Post

Cairo Revisited

THIS is a period of transition for Egypt and, as she passes from the subject status of centuries into virtual independence, it brings a new and even livelier interest to an ancient land always full of fascination. The present is a vital and significant epoch in sixty centuries of vivid history. A people whose heritage is not less proud than that of Greece or Rome have come, as they consider, into their own at last. They are bringing into being a new nation.

But from a physical point of view the transition era commenced some time ago. And as we revisit Cairo after the lapse of nearly a decade, we find evidences of that on every side. We see here the old city little altered through a thousand years, and we mark yonder the bit of Europe that alien hands have built beside the far-flowing Nile. As a matter of fact, it is considerably more than a bit today. It has expanded and spread and towered skyward until it is a continental city in itself. And it is one of the most notable reminders that this is a transition era.

* * *

And yet here still is a panorama, a pageant, of 3000 years, a blend of East and West physically and culturally alike, the material achievements and the viewpoints of today face to face with the habits and the reactions of a long-past yesterday. In Cairo we may turn from the twentieth century to the tenth as we step around a corner.

This land has always been one of the high objectives of travelers, and en route to Upper Egypt and the ancient monuments they have all passed through Cairo. All the world is said to meet on the terrace of a certain far-famed hotel. If you have not seen Egypt, if you do not know its colorful capital, you are not a qualified globe-trotter. Egypt, the Nile, Luxor, Assouan, all are names to conjure within the exciting vocabulary of the traveler.

There have been certain difficulties in very recent years. The inevitable factional differences preceding the fulfillment of the new political status, given undesirable and very extravagant publicity in foreign countries, have brought to the prospective tourist doubts as to the feasibility of Egyptian travel. There was no sound foundation for these doubts at any time, but all that suggested them has now disappeared. Security, comfort, good will await the visitor to Egypt today.

Moreover, the old days of high prices have gone. Time was, and not long ago, when you were warned that Egyptian travel was "only for the millionaire." And inasmuch as it was mostly in the hands of one or two large and expensive tourist agencies and a foreign hotel company, there was ground for that warning. But the transition period, again, has altered all that. Low-priced and excellent pensions are as numerous in Cairo today as in any European city. They are English, Swiss, German, French, Italian, Dutch and Scandinavian, and whatever part of the world the tourist comes from, somewhere in Cairo he must feel immediately at home among his own countrymen.

* * *

For Cairo today is almost as cosmopolitan as Shanghai and it is a similar blend of the old and new, such another place where the world and the ages meet. As in Shanghai, the modern section has expanded with astonishing rapidity through these past few years. Along the Nile bank there has come into being what is called a "Garden City," a delightful quarter of modern residences suitable to climate and environment, all in a fair setting of flowers and palm trees. All the way out to the Pyramids, forty minutes by trolley car from Cairo's center, you pass garden-embowered villas, flower-fringed lawns, palm groves, recreation fields and riverside parks where only yesterday was little but mud and sand.

Cairo stands in the very midst of the desert, as you may note if you ascend to the top of one of the new modern buildings or wander out beyond the Citadel and the Mosque of Mahomet Ali. The sands and the high-piled dunes of the verdureless African plain are on every side, yet little by little they yield to the builders of the modern Cairo as it presses ever farther into what was lately the wild. And so here is transition indeed, an era that may long endure.

M. T. G.

North . . South . . East . . West

The List Lengthens

By Frank L. Perrin

AFTER the national election in November last it appeared that the overwhelming vote of approval given President Roosevelt indicated the complete absorption by the New Deal contingent of the Democratic Party, lock, stock and barrel. In view of Mr. Roosevelt's vehement and emphatic declaration on the eve of election day that the warfare against capitalism and organized industry had only begun, and the enforced and more or less silent applause from the front seats occupied by Democratic leaders in and out of Congress, commentators quite generally conceded momentary acceptance of the program as an enforced surrender to the intrepid leader of the new order.

There is no doubt, as recent events are reviewed and their implications become apparent, that this assurance of complete domination through victory was felt by the New Deal leadership. There was a reassertion of dictatorial authority, indication, often repeated, of an unwillingness to brook delay in enacting into law previously unannounced plans which would eventually centralize or congeal powers not previously delegated by Congress and the people. Many of these ventures, regarded in America as hazardous, have been authorized or carelessly advanced. But now, perhaps too tardily, there has come an awakening. The Democratic Party, somnolent in its imagined victory, has been awakened to the realization that it has been misled. It now realizes that it had become a mere automaton in the hands of a master ventriloquist for whom it appeared to speak. The voice was not of the party in whose name victory had been won, but that of the impresario, the smiling showman, who pulled the strings and harangued the gaping audience.

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With this realization there has come a gradual but now almost complete emergence of the older party from the debris of a political landslide which many of the victims most concerned believed had brought disaster only to their ancient enemies, the Republicans. An actuary competent to analyze and appraise the casualty lists would discover, I imagine, that the victims of the November disaster in the Democratic camp far outnumbered those in the camp of their rivals. The roll call after the event showed some 16,000,000 survivors among Republicans. There were few wearing the Democratic uniform who marched in the New Deal victory parade.

In the main, it must be admitted, those shouting marchers, for the time being, seemed proud of the new but strange alliance which promised so much more than their older discredited leaders had ever dreamed of delivering to them. It was off with the old and on with the new. Apparently it was agreed that tried and possibly irksome safeguards might be discarded in the promised realization of a fuller and better life. The cheering masses, unrestrained, expressed a willingness to try anything once.

But among the deserted and repudiated leaders there still was felt a serious doubt of the wisdom or safety of departing too far from familiar paths. From reliance upon more or less safe and sane pre-election platform pledges they suddenly came face to face with extravagant and absolutely revolutionary proposals in the form of demands from the White House. Wearing the badge and speaking the language of Democrats, they had been impressed into a camp and subjected to a command not at all to their liking.

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The awakening, indicated by an earlier restiveness and doubt, came with the demand for the immediate enactment of the President's court revision bill. With this unprecedented command the alarm began to spread. There are threats of reprisal by the high command. Exile, defeat, deprivation and final excommunication are the promised penalties of those courageous but once misguided Democrats of the old school who have retrieved the party's banner and who now are carrying it to new heights far from the camp of the leader whose purposes and devotion they have come to doubt.

Nothing is more clearly indicated than the eventual disruption of the New Deal insurgency. It is unlikely, considering present strategic advantages and the apparent ability to divert public funds to the party's propaganda chest, that its complete defeat can be accomplished before 1940. Its roots are deep in the very soil which men like Vice-President Garner and Senators Robinson, Harrison, Byrd, Clark, Wheeler, Glass, O'Mahoney and King, and others of their party, have sought and still seek to protect and safeguard. These comprise the old guard. They are the anchor to windward which has been weakened, but which still holds fast.

The Wide Horizon

Another Class Liquidated

By Demaree Bess

Moscow

FUNDAMENTAL changes are introduced in Soviet Russia with so much noise and confusion, so much denunciation and bitterness, that it is often difficult to perceive their intention. But the pattern and purpose of the violent campaign against "Trotskyists," "Rightists" and "public enemies" is beginning to emerge.

The Bolshevik dictatorship, which has struck in turn at every "class" of Soviet society, has now turned against entrenched officialdom, a new "class" created by the dictatorship itself. Joseph Stalin and his closest associates have entered into a new alliance with the "little people" against the Soviet bureaucracy which threatened to overshadow the dictatorship and the "revolution."

Sympathetic visitors to Russia in recent years have noted with dismay the size and power of officialdom, its privileges and perquisites. Some visitors have expressed doubts whether this new "class" was not more unpleasant and more firmly entrenched than older "classes" which it had superseded.

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For years this group was permitted to grow in size, power and prestige; its members performed wonders in helping to convert the Soviet state into "one vast syndicate," with an iron grip upon industry, agriculture and every means of public expression, as well as upon the political machine.

But the dictatorship apparently was biding its time. The "Trotskyist" trials were the beginning of a frontal attack upon the bureaucracy. During recent months hundreds of thousands of party and government officials have been removed and disgraced, exiled or shot. The charge of "Trotskyism" was made to cover such a multitude of sins that it seemed for a time that the dictatorship, in a panic, was destroying its own political machine.

Gradually, however, the dictatorship's purpose emerged, although it has never been publicly stated. The higher organs of the Communist Party, under Joseph Stalin's firm control, had outlined a new alliance with the "little people" to undermine and weaken the power of the bureaucracy.

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Within a few months, officialdom has been shaken to its foundations. Every party group, every government office, every factory and industry, every collective farm, has yielded its quota of "Trotskyists," officials in key positions. Officials have been set to destroy officials; there has been a frenzy of mutual recriminations and denunciations, all of which have been recorded and utilized by the political police.

The dictatorship initiated and guided this frontal attack. Now the "little people" are invited to play their part. For this purpose, an old-fashioned democratic device, the secret ballot, is being utilized, within the framework of the dictatorship. The secret ballot, a novelty in Soviet Russia, is being introduced not only in government elections, but in the elections of officials in the ruling Communist Party, in trade unions, and in the Young Communist League. The dictatorship has now seen fit to admit that all these organizations have been governed for years from the top, and that previous open elections were meaningless formalities.

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The dictatorship moved so swiftly and so unexpectedly that officialdom has just begun to realize how profoundly its power has been shaken. The controlled press continues to thunder that many "Trotskyists" lie hidden, awaiting a more propitious moment to strike at the Soviet state. All Soviet citizens are exhorted to report the slightest evidence of suspicious conduct or expression by any official, no matter how highly placed.

Now that the new alliance has been effected, the campaign may be expected to quiet down. The dictatorship's power is greater than ever, and the "little people" are being used to maintain it. They are urged to use the secret ballot to "uproot enemies." Officials are warned that failure to be re-elected is a cause for suspicion, which will be investigated. The bureaucracy, the only "class" in Soviet Russia which retained formidable powers, has been humbled, and the dictatorship and the "little people" share the task of keeping officialdom in its place.

Mirror of World Opinion

Salesmanship Needed

ONE argument for the costly WPA form of relief is that by giving work to employable people it preserves their skills or teaches them new ones, so that they may be ready as private jobs open up. But what becomes of that theory when industry refuses to hire people simply because they are on WPA? In that case, of course, WPA actually is making a dependents unemployable.

Unfortunately, some WPA workers are neither competent nor trainable. The Work Relief program, in addition to being tremendously expensive in dollars, will be tragically expensive in human values if its people who are competent and trainable are judged and rejected by private employers indiscriminately with those who are not.

Industry should be "sold off" the idea that all "men on relief are no good." Industry should be "sold on" the idea that federal agencies are willing and able to provide satisfactory employees from the relief rolls.—*New York World Telegram.*